a 5192

THE Family-Physician, AND THE House-Apothecary.

CONTAINING

I. Medicines against all such *Diseases* people usually advise with *Apothecaries* to be cured of.

II. Instructions, whereby to prepare at your own Houses all kinds of necessary Medicines that are prepared by *Apothecaries*, or prescribed by *Physicians*.

III. The exact Prices of all Drugs, Herbs, Seeds, simple and compound Medicines, as they are sold at the *Druggists*, or may be sold by the *Apothecaries*.

IV. That it's plainly made to appear, that in preparing Medicines thus at your own Houses, that it's not onely a far safer way, but you shall also save Nineteen Shillings in Twenty, comparing it with the extravagant Rates of many *Apothecaries*.

By *GIDEON HARVEY*, M. D.
Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty.

The Second Edition, Revised by the Author.

Printed for *M. R.* and are to be sold by the Booksellers of *London*. 1678.

Imprimatur.

May 6. 1676.

G. Fane.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

4 B 13 2

THE
INTRODUCTION,

Containing the use of this

TREATISE.

AS Diseases and Death are marks of the Divine Justice in the punishment of Sin, So the Art of Physick must be acknowledged a derivative from the transcendent Mercy of the Great God, whereby the crazie and sickly constitutions of humane Bodies are supported, their pains appeased, and Health restored. These, as well as his other Attributes, render the Almighty most glorious.

The *Observation* deduced from what precedes, informs us, That those that usurp and exercise the Art of Physick abusively and unworthily, do extremely Eclipse Gods glory, by so diminishing of his Mercy; and of this so weighty a Sin, it is to be feared many *Empiricks* and *Little Apothecaries* inhabiting the skirts of the City, and Country Villages, do contract a guilt, not only by administring Physick ignorantly, and without those qualifications that are absolutely necessary in a Physician, but by over-rating the prices of their Medicines, to that degree, that mean Families by a fit of sickness or two must unavoidably be ruined in Estate, and too oft in their Health. I must tell you, I have oft seen Bills of *Apothecaries* risen to twenty, & sometimes thirty pounds in the time of a Fortnight; what

what is more, I have known an *Apothecaries* Bill ſo extravagant, that the Sum at the bottom of his Account amounted to Fifty Pounds in the ſpace of Thirty Days, when the Ingredients of the whole Courſe could not be computed to ſtand him in Forty Shillings: But, that which ſounds worſe than all this, is, that not long ſince an *Apothecary* of our Suburbs, to Nine Patients, brought in Bills for leſs than three quarters of a years Phyſick, amounting to Fifteen Hundred Pounds. Though at the ſame time I muſt intimate to you, that this is not the practice of our *London*-Apothecaries, who not only for diſcharging their Conſciences in the faithful Preparation of their Medicines, but alſo for vending them at reaſonable Rates, may vie with any others of that Trade in all *Europe*; and therefore you

are not to ſuppoſe me here embarqued in a deſigne of diſcouraging you to make uſe of theſe later, who are ſo neceſſary in the Art of *Phyſick*, but only of diſcharging my Duty to ſuch, as are expoſed to be defrauded by ſome Little *Apothecaries* of the Country and skirts of the City, not onely through their ill preparation of Medicines, but alſo through their unjuſt and avaricious Prices: So that I do pretend hereby, Firſt, to inſtruct you, how to prepare the moſt uſual and ordinary Medicines at your own Houſes; which cannot but be a great ſatisfaction to you, in regard you are certain they are well prepared, and that the Ingredients are Sound and Freſh; Likewiſe that you can have your Medicines ready, without attending the Apothecaries leaſure for him to bring them, or with-

without giving your ſelf the trouble to ſend three or four times to his Shop for them. Secondly, you may be aſſured, that in ſo doing, you ſhall ſave Nine Pounds in Ten, or ſometimes Forty Eight Pounds in Fifty. Thirdly, by this means you avoid being defrauded of your Lives and Eſtates too, by *Mountebanks* and their Medicines, which being ſo indifferently and raſhly uſed by many credulous Perſons, at all times and ſeaſons, without that particular regard had to their Conſtitution, Age, Sex, Climate, and Cauſe of Diſeaſe, muſt neceſſarily, if not kill, at leaſt deſtroy the Temperament of their Bowels and noble Parts.

Before I proceed any further, I am obliged to demonſtrate, and make it appear, in what manner, and wherein this *Treatiſe* doth diſ-

charge what is here promiſed.

First then, I have pick'd out ſuch Medicines of the *London-Diſpenſatory* as are moſt uſual, which being reduced to a ſmall number, may without any great defray of charges, be kept ready at your Houſes. I have only made choice of three or four fragrant Waters, that are to ſerve for Cordial Juleps, which in reſpect of Temperament, may be mixt and qualified for uſe in hot or cold Diſtempers. What concerns the vaſt number of other ſimple diſtilled Waters, I do wittingly reject them, as being ſo little imbued with the vertue of the Simples whence they are diſtilled, that Decoctions, or ſometimes Infuſions, or Expreſſions of Juices made of the ſame Simples, or Spirits diſtilled from them, are experienced to be a million ſtronger; which as your Diſeaſe may require,

quire, are to be preſcribed, and taught you by your *Family-Phyſician.* Likewiſe compound Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, Pills, Trochiſces or Lozenges, Emplaſters, Unguents, and Oyls, you have onely ſo many recommended to you, as may ſerve for moſt uſes; the others of the *Diſpenſatory* are omitted, either becauſe they agree in Vertue with thoſe that are inſerted, or are not ſo congruouſly compounded, or are rarely uſed, or are dangerous, or uſeleſs; or if occaſion doth require, may be preſcribed by your Phyſician.

Secondly, I have taught you here the beſt manner of diſtilling Simple and Compound Waters, of preparing Syrups, Pills, Electuaries, *&c.* what Ingredients are to be put in firſt, which afterwards, how ſome particular Medicines are to be reduced into Powders, and how

at last the whole Composition is to be artificially mixt.

Thirdly, I have calculated what each Medicine will stand you in, set down exactly the prices of Herbs and other Simples that are to be bought of the Herb-women, the prices current of Drugs and Physical Seeds that are to be bought of the Druggists, and of Spices and dry Fruits that are vended by the Grocers; all which being Alphabetically placed in the latter part of this *Treatise*, you may at any time have recourse unto; whereby you likewise avoid being imposed upon by the said Herb-women and Druggists: and by the same means you may easily compute, what every Composition in the *Dispensatory* may amount unto, giving some small allowance for garbles and waste, that may happen by the powdering and sifting

ſifting the Ingredients, or by evaporating over the Fire, or ſticking to the Pan, Pipkin, or other Utenſil you make uſe of in preparing ſome Compoſitions.

Fourthly, If want of convenience, or any other occaſion ſhould perſwade you from the preparing of the hereafter-mentioned Simples and Compoſitions at your own houſe, you have the prices of both declared, at which you may buy them from the *Apothecaries* ready prepared, to keep a proportion by you, to be mixt and made uſe of according as your Phyſician ſhall judge fit.

Fifthly, If you deſire to avoid that trouble alſo, and do prefer ſending your Phyſicians Bill to an *Apothecary*, you may hence eaſily compute, what the Medicine is to be valued at, and what the *Apothecary* deſerveth for his pains;

for

for mixing and bringing it to your Houſe.

Laſtly, Since every ſmall diſorder of Body puts many into the humour of ſending for an *Apothecary*, who to mimick the Phyſician, ſhall ask you, when you was at Stool, or whether you are not oppreſſed or ſtuffed at your Stomach; feels your Pulſe, and then ſhall tell you, that you are weak: and if he findes you hot, he forceth you to believe you have got a Surfeit: or if he perceiveth your hand to be cold, he perſwades you that you have taken cold. This is the ſubſtance of his Theory, on which he practices ſo boldly. But if you are curious to be throughly acquainted with the whole Body of Phyſick, by which the Countrey-*Apothecary* practiſeth, you may ſoon gratifie your ſelf in that, by pur-

purchaſing a *Treatiſe* called, *The Accompliſht Phyſician, the Honeſt Apothecary, and the Skilful Surgeon*, ſold at the Angel in *Duck-lane*; which having peruſed from *page* 4 to 14, and from *page* 64 to 73, will abundantly ſatisfie you for your diſburſement. If then you are found to be coſtive, he ſends you a Clyſter at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* price; which on the ſame occaſion you may adviſe your ſelf, and be inſtructed by this *Treatiſe*, how to make one for three half pence, or two pence. If he apprehends your ſtomach to be oppreſſed, he orders his man to boyl a little *Carduus* in Water, ſtrain it, and put to it three or four ſpoonfuls of rank Oyl of ſweet Almonds, to cauſe you to vomit, and carry off a little flegm; for which an half Crown is an uſual rate. Now, inſtead of this, you may at a much cheaper price make your

your ſelf a Pint or two of *Carduus*-Poſſet, and drink it off luke-warm, to cauſe the ſame effect. For your weakneſs, he will adviſe you a Cordial made out of two or three muſty ſimple Waters, *Confectio Alkermes*, and a little Syrup of Gilly-flowers, for which he expects to be paid three Shillings and ſix Pence; and by the way compute, what two or three Cordials a day may amount unto, in three or four weeks time. What he reckons at three ſhillings ſix pence, you are taught below, how to prepare a Cordial Julep for much leſs. In caſe of a Surfeit, three or four pints of cooling Juleps ſhall be ſent you every day, at two ſhillings ſix pence, or three ſhillings the Pint; which you ſhall be informed how to prepare at two pence or three pence the quart. If he infers from the pain of your Head and Limbs,

Cough,

Cough, Stuffing in your Head, *&c.* that you have taken Cold, ſome Sweating *Bolus* or Potion (whereof *Mithridate*, or *Treacle* ſhall be the chief Ingredient) beſides Syrups, he conceives to be good Remedies, that may conduce to your health and his profit; wherein alſo the Directions of this *Tract* will render you a conſiderable ſaver.

This is the furtheſt point the Practicing *Apothecary* can ſafely ſteer, or which you are capable to apprehend; wherefore you are not to expect from me inſtructions for uſing the great Remedies, *viz. Bleeding* and *Purging*; the good management of which and other Remedies, doth entirely depend upon the *Methodus Medendi*, (or Method of Curing) which two words do ſummarily expreſs the whole *Art* of *Phyſick*, and its greateſt

greateſt Secret: for, to arrive to the ſaid Method of Curing, or applying of Remedies in manner, order, and time, it's requiſite a man ſhould underſtand the Nature of Diſeaſes, their Cauſes, and the Parts diſeaſed, unto which the ſaid Remedies are to be applyed; all which cannot be underſtood, unleſs you have acquired a competent knowledge of the natural Conſtitution of the Parts of the Body of Man, their Structure, Poſition, Relation, and Connexion to each other, and their ſeveral Offices and Uſes. This Knowledge or Science is chiefly gained by frequent *Anatomy*, or *Diſſection* of dead Bodies, and moſt certainly is the *Baſis* and Ground-work of the *Art* of *Phyſick*; and the complete finiſhing of that, is the *Methodus Medendi:* For all Factive and Mechanick Arts conſiſt in theſe three

three particulars. 1. In the knowledge of their Subject, which in our Art is the body of Man in its natural and preternatural constitution. 2. In the Instruments or Means whereby to operate, which in the said Art are such, whereby to preserve the Body in its natural constitution or health, and whereby to correct and remove its preternatural or diseased Constitution, which are Dyet and Remedies. 3. In the Method or Directory of Rules, how to use the said Instruments, which in *Physick* is called *Methodus Medendi*, or the Method of applying the said Means. The First and Third Particular I have already spoken to. The Second is the Means, wherein it is as necessary for a Physician to be not only knowing, but also experienced, as in either of the other: For what success can be expected from the

the Method of applying Remedies, unleſs thoſe Remedies are ſuch, as obtain a Specifick and peculiar property of correcting or removing the Cauſe of each Diſeaſe? A Phyſician is as little capable to cure great Diſeaſes with ordinary Medicines (which notwithſtanding ſome of the ignorant for want of due Education pretend to do) as a Graver is able to cut curious Figures in Steel, with the ordinary Tools of a Carver or Stone-cutter; or a Barber to take off the hair of your Beard with a Chopping-knife.

As for thoſe ordinary Medicines, they are ſet down in ſeveral *Diſpenſatories*, among which, that of the Phyſicians of *London*, conſidering the time it was compoſed, by far exceeds all the others. Theſe ordinary Medicines, it's confeſſed, being methodically applied, may by long conti-

continuation remove ſome ſlight Diſtempers, and ſome great Diſeaſes alſo, if timely uſed; but if confirmed and inveterated, are too oft found abſolutely fruitleſs. For what proper Remedy do thoſe *Diſpenſatories* contain to cure a Pulmonick ulcerous *Conſumption*, an inveterate *Scurvey*, *Dropſie*, *Stone*, *Gout*, *Fever*, *Kings-Evil*, *Leproſie*, &c. To this a Vulgar Hackney-Phyſician ſhall poſſibly anſwer, That there is no Diſeaſe, be it never ſo great or dangerous, but he will *undertake* (which is well put in) to cure by Method, and that with ordinary Medicines. For Example, a Conſumption occaſioned by an Ulcer in the Lungs, he pretends to cure by preſcribing, 1. Medicines that ſhall diſcharge or cleanſe the Ulcer, by expelling the matter by *Expectoration*, that is, by coughing and ſpitting;

ſpitting; and this is performed by *Ground-Ivy*, *Speedwel*, *Hyſſop*, and many other Vulneraries made into a Syrup, Lohoch, or Decoction. 2. By conſolidating Medicines, that ſhall cloſe up and ſkin it with a *Callus*; ſuch are *Comfrey*, *Knot-graſs*, *Ladies-Mantle*, and ſuch like, as you may read in *Chap.*20. of my *Treatiſe* of *Conſumptions*. 3. By moiſtening and reſtoring the ſolid and other parts that are conſumed and dried up by the abſorbing heat of an *Hectick Fever*. This Effect is expected from *Aſſes Milk*, which they ſay, doth cleanſe, cool, moiſten, and nouriſh the conſumed parts. 4. By Fontanels or Iſſues, ſhaving off the Hair of the Head, and applying Attractive Plaiſters on it; likewiſe by cramming the Patient with Conſerve and Sugar of Roſes; all which ſhall ſerve to intercept the defluxion of corroding

roding Humours, falling down from the Brain to the Lungs. Now when all these means have been used a very considerable time, look upon the *Weekly Bills* of *Mortality*, and you shall soon know the pretended effects of those ordinary Medicines.

In the first place I must agree, that some of those Indications are well enough proposed, and the *Indicata* in respect of the *Materia Medica* there set down, do sometimes (though seldom) accomplish a happy Cure. But in the second place, I must also tell you, that there is another sort of a *Materia Medica*, being artificially prepared, and not according to the Rules of the slovenish Cookery of *Country-Apothecaries*, that doth very oft, and always, if timely and methodically applied, answer the expectation of the Physician, and the hopes

hopes of the Sick, not only in Pulmonick Conſumptions, but alſo in thoſe other Diſeaſes before recited.

Touching thoſe *great Medicines*, it is very fortunate they are not yet arrived to the knowledge of the little *Apothecaries*, or the preſcribing *Surgeons*, who uſing them without Method, though ſometimes they might do good, yet for want of capacity in the Applicative, would certainly at moſt times do great miſchiefs with them; and therefore every Phyſician ought to reſerve them ſecret, by preparing them himſelf, and when neceſſary to be uſed, to ſend them to the Apothecary to be exhibited, or to give them to his Patients, with what Directions are requiſite.

In concluſion, though the practice by the ſaid great Medicines

is

is by me here propoſed as neceſſary, yet I am not to be underſtood by that, to exclude the uſe of *Apothecaries*, or the Medicines of the *Diſpenſatory*, that are to be prepared by them: for moſt *ſchetical* and moveable, or ſlight commencing Diſeaſes, thoſe ordinary Medicines are experienced ſo capable to remove, that to make uſe of great Medicines in thoſe caſes, would ſeem, as if you laid hold of a Club to knock down a Louſe.

The ſecond neceſſary uſe of the ſaid ordinary Medicines is, either to ſerve the great Medicines for Vehicles, or to be ſubſtituted in their ſtead (when ſome circumſtances may countermand their uſe) ſo long, until occaſion or opportunity ſhall require the aid of the ſaid great Medicines, and the foremention'd circumſtances be abated.

Now,

Now, Reader, if I finde this Eſſay doth receive that acceptance from you, which its real Uſe, and conſequently the certain Advantage that you will acquire thence, doth merit, you may expect a further purſuit of this ſo profitable deſign, that tends to no other end, than the Preſervation of your Health and Purſe.

Farewel.

Hatton-Garden,
March 10. 1675.

Pre-

Pre-Inſtructions touching Weights & Meaſures.

WEIGHTS.

A Phyſical Pound (which is Troy-*weight) contains onely twelve Ounces.*

The Druggiſt and Grocers Pound (being Aver-de-poiz-*weight) contains ſixteen Ounces.*

An Ounce contains eight Drams.

A Dram contains three Scruples.

A Scruple contains twenty Grains.

MEASURES.

A Pint meaſure in moſt watery

 Liquors,

Liquors, weighs twelve Ounces.

Two Quarts make a Pottle, two Pottles make a Gallon.

A Faſcicle ſignifies an Armful.

One Handful is as much as a moderate hand can take up.

A Pugil is as much as you can take up with your Thumb and two next Fingers.

Obſerve, *That Roots, Barks, Woods, ſmall Fruits, Berries, Seeds, Gums and Roſins are ſet down by weight; Herbs by handfuls and faſcicles; Flowers, and the tops of ſome Herbs by pugils.*

THE

THE Family-Physician, AND THE House-Apothecary.

CHAP. I.

Of the most useful Simple distilled Waters, and the manner how to distil them.

AMong the vast number of distilled simple Waters, none are more useful, than those four mentioned below, which may serve to answer that intention, which the best of simple Waters are used

for, *viz.* for Cordial Juleps, and Cordial Potions. What concerns alterative Waters, they contain so weak a vertue (as I said afore in the *Introduction*) that Decoctions, Infusions, and Juices made, or Spirits drawn from the same alterative Simples, are infinitely more effectual; and therefore when occasion doth require the use of them, may be prescribed, and easily taught you how to prepare them, by your *Family-Physician.*

The Four Simple Waters are, 1. *Baume Water.* 2. *Black-Cherry Water.* 3. *Carduus Benedictus Water.* 4. *Red Poppey Water,* that is, Water distilled of red Poppey flowers.

The Herbs, namely *Baume,* and *Carduus Benedictus,* are to be bought in *Newgate-Market, Stocks-Market, Gutter-lane,* or *Covent-Garden,* of the Physical Herb-women, by the Basket,

Basket, the Red Poppey Flowers by the Peck, Violet Flowers, and ſome others are ſold by the pint or quart meaſure. *Scurvey-graſs* is ſold by the Basket, alſo by the Buſhel or Peck. For moſt Herbs, if you buy them by the handful, you muſt pay a Groat a dozen; or if you have occaſion for leſs than a dozen, a half-penny the handful is the uſual rate. The value of twelve Pence in Herbs or Flowers will yield three Pints of Water, or more; in ſome Herbs it may yield two Quarts or five Pints: or if you have not the convenience of diſtilling them, you may buy them from the *Apothecaries*, at a Shilling the Pint; or if you are onely mindful to buy them, when your occaſions require, you need pay but a Penny for the Ounce, being the common price of almoſt all diſtilled Waters. The common

price of moſt Engliſh Roots among the Herb-women is a Groat for a Pound.

The manner of diſtilling the ſaid Simple Waters.

Put as many of thoſe Herbs (being ſeparated from the greater Stalks) or Flowers (pull'd from their Husks) as will only fill two Thirds, or at moſt three Fourth parts of the body of a Pewter Alembick, or a Copper Alembick with a Bucket head, without adding any Water to the Herbs, (which too many *Apothecaries* do) and having cloſed the head to the body, by paſting ſlips of Paper, of the breadth of an Inch, or a little more, round about the juncture, with Starch or Yeſt; kindle your fire gradually, and continue it to a heat ſo gentle, that your hand

hand may endure it on any part of the Head; and ſo you will diſtill your Waters without ſmelling of being burned, provided you have put aſhes to the thickneſs of an Inch and half between the plate and the body or bottom of your Pewter Alembick.

If you make uſe of a Copper Alembick, you muſt fill the bucket with cold Water, and aſſoon as you finde the Water to be hot in the ſaid bucket head, you muſt tap it off, and fill it up again with cold Water.

The reaſon why you are not to fill the body of the Alembick with Herbs, is, becauſe ſhould you fill it up, the bottome of the cake of the Herbs will be dried and burnt, before the top is half dry or diſtilled off.

CHAP. II.

Containing the manner how to distil compound Waters.

The Description of *London-Treacle Water.*

TAke of the juice of green Walnut-peel a pint, of the juice of Rue three quarters of a pint, of the juices of Marigold-leaves, Baume, and of Cardus Benedictus, of each half a pint, Butterbur-roots four ounces and a half, Burdock-roots a quarter of a pound, Master-wort and Angelica-roots, of each two ounces, Water-Germander-leaves one handful, Venice *Treacle and Mithridate of each two ounces,* Canary-*Wine three pints, sharp* French *Vinegar a pint and an half, juice of Limons half a pint.*

The

The manner of preparing the Ingredients.

The Walnut-peel, Rue, Marigold-leaves, Baume and Carduus Benedictus muſt be each ſeverally bruiſed into a ſappy maſs in a ſtone Mortar, or a *Lignum vitæ* Mortar, and preſſed through a fine Canvas cloath in a ſmall Preſs. The fine Canvas cloath for ſtrainers you buy at the Linnen Drapers at ten pence the yard. The ſmall Preſſes you may buy at the Turners at *Hoſier-lane* end, next to *Smithfield*, from three ſhillings to ſix or ſeven, according to their bigneſs; or poſſibly you may buy one at ſecond hand big enough for your uſe, at the ſame Shops, for eighteen pence or leſs.

The reaſon why you are to bruiſe the Walnut-peel, Rue, and

the other Herbs ſeverally, is, becauſe you are to have an exact meaſure of each of their Juices; For ſhould you bruiſe Marigold-leaves, Baume, and Carduus, of each the ſame quantity together, yet you would not have the ſame meaſure of Juices from them, in regard one Herb yields far more Juice than another; though at the ſame time I know ſeveral *Apothecaries*, to ſave trouble, do bruiſe the foreſaid Herbs together, which notwithſtanding muſt be imputed an error in the exactneſs of preparing *Treacle-Water.*

Obſerve, that *Apothecaries* commonly take the green Walnuts whole, that is, Nuts and Peel about them, before they are quite ripe, and bruiſe them in a ſtone-Mortar together, in order to the expreſſing of the Juice out of them. Moreover note, that about

fifty

fifty Walnuts will go near to yield a Pint of Juice.

2. The Butter-bur, Burdock, Masterwort, and Angelica-roots must be fresh taken out of the ground, and may be bruised together into a mash; the Water-Germander-leaves must be dryed, stript from their stalks, and beaten in a Mortar into a course powder; or they may be used green, and beaten in a Mortar to a mash, or shred small with a knife.

3. Put all these together with the *Treacle* and *Mithridate* into a glass Body, and pour on them the several juices, and the *Canary Wine*, mixing them well by shaking them gently together, and fasten a blind head to the said glass Body, by applying round the juncture (or the place where they are joined) a Hogs Bladder cut into long slips, the breadth of two fingers, and

dipt

dipt in Whites of Eggs, beaten thin into a Water: or put all those Ingredients into a Glass Retort Receiver, the mouth whereof stop with a piece of Cork fitted to it, and fasten a piece of Bladder over that. About the said Receiver tye two or three pieces of Brick, to make it sink into a Kettle of Water, hanging over a gentle Fire, wherein let it stand some twelve, or four and twenty hours at longest. Then empty the Receiver into a glass Body, which being covered with its glass Head or Alembick, and closed about the Juncture with slips of Paper and Starch, or a Hogs Bladder dipt into Whites of Eggs, put into a Sand-pan, hanging in a portable Furnace, there being the breadth of two fingers of Sand under the Glass, fill the Pan with Sand, kindle the Fire gradually under it, and so let it

distil

diſtil off, until the Ingredients are almoſt dry.

The prices at the Glaſs-Shop.

Of a quart green glaſs Body	12 *d.*
Of a pottle green Body	18 *d.*
Of a gallon green Body	22 *d.*
Of a quart white glaſs Body	18 *d.*
Of a pottle white Body	2 *s.*
Of a gallon white Body	3 *s.*
Of a green glaſs quart Head, that is fitting a quart body, blind, or with a Spout----	18 *d.*
Of a green Pottle Head	22 *d.*
Of a green Gallon Head	2 *s.* 6 *d.*
Of a green quart Retort Receiver ———	6 *d.*
Of a green pottle Retort Receiver ———	8 *d.*
Of a green gallon Retort Receiver ———	12 *d.*

Of an earthen portable Furnace, according to its bigneſs, and fitted with a Sand-pan, from 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to 5, 6, or 7 *s.*

Note,

Note, *That those Bodies that are called quart Bodies, always are to contain two quarts, if they were filled to the top. Likewise a Pottle Body is to hold a Gallon, and a Gallon Body two Gallons. Likewise a quart Receiver is to hold a Pottle; and the others proportionably the double.*

2. Observe, *That the Apothecaries commonly (without other digestion than letting it stand three or four days in their Shops in a great glass) distil this and other compound Waters in a small Copper Still with a Bucket Head; but then those Waters shall not be so full of vertue, nor so pure, as the Waters distilled in a Glass.*

The price of the whole Composition.

Compute the Walnuts the half hundred at —— —— —— 6 *d.*
The Herbs whereout the juices are to be pressed at — 12 *d.* or 14 *d.*
The Roots & Germand. at 3 *d.* ½ *d.*
The *Treacle* and *Mithridate* at 2 *s.*
Canary Wine at —— —— 3 *s.*
French Vinegar at —— —— 3 *d.*
Juice of Limons at —— 4 *d.* ½ *d.*
Charcoal Fire used in distilling 4 *d.*

The whole is —— —— 7 *s.* 10 *d.*

So that for seven Shillings and ten Pence you may expect near four Quarts of excellent *Treacle-Water*, which is about ten pence three farthings the pint, and scarce three farthings the ounce, computing according to the content of their retail measure, sixteen ounces to

to the Pint, which according to Physical measure, ought to contain twelve Ounces.

The *Apothecaries* prices of *Treacle Water* by the pint, is three shillings six pence; some will not sell it for less than four shillings: by the ounce, four pence; others will sell for three pence. Some few *Apothecaries* in stead of *Canary* put in a decayed *Malaga* or *Brandy:* and for juyce of *Limons* put in *Lime* juice, and make use of their worst sort of *Treacle* and *Mithridate*; wherefore they sell *Treacle-Water* somewhat cheaper than the ordinary price.

The Description of Aqua Epidemica, *or the* London *Plague-Water.*

TAke *of the roots of Tormentil, Angelica, Peony M. Liquorish,*

riſh, Elicampane, of each half an Ounce; of the Leaves of Sage, the greater Celandine, Rue, the tops of Roſemary, Wormwood, Sundew, Mugwort, Burnet, Dragons, Scabious, Agrimony, Baume, Carduus Benedictus, Betony, the leſſer Centaury, of the leaves and flowers of Marigolds, of each a handful; ſteep them four days in four quarts of the beſt White-wine, and diſtil them in aſhes in a glaſs Alembick.

The manner of Preparation.

Note, *Inſtead of putting Sand into the Sand pan of your portable Furnace, you muſt put in aſhes, or rather Saw-duſt, for to ſet the glaſs Alembick in to diſtil.*

You muſt bruiſe the Roots in a Stone, or *Lignum Vitæ* Mortar; ſhred the leaves, and bruiſe them alſo

alſo in a Mortar, and put them into ſuch a glaſs ſtopt cloſe, and fixt in warm Water, as was expreſt in the Preparation of the foregoing Water.

The Prices.

The Roots at a half penny the half ounce come to	2 *d.* ½ *d.*
The Leaves at a half penny the handful	8 *d.*
The Wine at	4 *s.*
Charcoal to burn in the furnace	4 *d.*
The whole diſtillation will ſtand you in juſt	5 *s.* 2 *d.* *d.*

The Pint of this *Plague Water* coſts you ſeven pence; in regard the whole Diſtillation will yield ſomewhat more than eight Pints, the Ounce will come to leſs than three farthings, computing Phyſically

cally twelve ounces onely to the Pint.

The Apothecaries Prices of Plague-Water.

By the Pint three Shillings ſix Pence, and ſome ſell it at four Shillings.

By the Ounce three Pence, and ſome four Pence.

The Deſcription of Aqua Mirabilis.

TAke of Cloves, Galangal, Cubebs, Mace, Cardamoms, Nutmegs, Ginger, of each a dram; juice of Celandine half a pint; Spirits of Wine one pint; Whitewine three pints. Steep them four and twenty hours, and then diſtil them in aſhes in a glaſs Alembick.

The manner of Preparing.

The manner of ſteeping and diſtilling

ſtilling of this Water, is the ſame with the foregoing. Moſt *Apothecaries* and *Diſtillers* draw this Water off in a Copper Still with a Bucket Head, or with one that goeth with a Worm.

The Spices before mentioned muſt be beaten to a courſe powder only; for if you endeavour to bring them into a fine powder, their principal vertue is apt to fly away in powdering.

By *Spirits* of *Wine* is here meant the beſt *Nants Brandy.*

Obſerve, *You are to diſtil this Water only half off, and leave the other half in the Still; becauſe the firſt half will contain all the Spirits and vertue of the Ingredients; whereas the other remaining half is found to be flat, and fit for no other uſe, than to waſh your hands; though it is to be feared, that ſuch as are greedy of gain, diſtil it almoſt quite off.*

The

The Prices.

The Spices all at — 6 *d.* or 7 *d.*
The juice of Celandine at 3*d.* or 4*d.*
The beſt *Nants* Brandy the pint at — 5½ *d.* or 6 *d.*
Whitewine at — 18 *d.*
Charcoal — 2 *d.* or 3 *d.*

The whole Diſtillation, which is two pints and a quarter, comes to — 2 *s.* 10½ *d.* or, 3 *s.* 2 *d.*

The Pint comes to ſeventeen or eighteen pence.

The Ounce comes to five farthings, or a little leſs.

The Apothecaries Prices.

By the pint three ſhillings ſix pence, and ſome four ſhillings.

By the ounce three pence, and ſome four pence.

The

The Description of Cinnamon-Water *according to the Dispensatory.*

TAke a quarter of a Pound of Cinnamon, steep it four and twenty hours in three Quarts of Brandy, then distil it in ashes in a glass Alembick, which renders a purer Water by much than a copper Still.

The manner of Preparation.

Observe, *You are to bruise the Cinnamon gross, and into every Pint of the distilled Water you must dissolve two Ounces of the best white Sugar.*

Here is a great deal of hot burning Brandy to a little Cinnamon, wherefore you will do better in preparing it thus.

Take three quarters of a pound of

of Cinnamon bruiſed, ſteep it eight and forty hours in a quart of Roſe-Water, and a pint of Whitewine; then diſtil it, as long as it drops milkie, in a glaſs Alembick *in Balnea*; that is, in Water poured into your Sand-pan, inſtead of Sand or Aſhes; but if your Pan be not large enough to contain a ſufficient quantity of Water, you may make uſe of Saw-duſt inſtead of the Water, and keep a very moderate fire in the Furnace.

What this Water will ſtand you in, you may eaſily compute your ſelf.

The Deſcription of Aqua Raphani compoſita, *or the common compound Water againſt the* Scurvey.

TAke of Garden and Sea-Scurvey-graſs leaves, of each three pound, preſs the juice out of them;

and

and thereunto mix of the juices of Water-cresses and Brooklime, three quarters of a pint; the best White-wine two quarts; Limons cut into small slices, six in number; Briony roots newly taken out of the ground two pound; Horse-radishes one pound; Winters bark a quarter of a pound; Nutmegs two ounces: steep them three days, and distil them in Ashes in a glass Alembick, or copper Still with a Bucket Head.

The manner of Preparation.

The Briony and Horse-radish Roots must be bruised together in a stone Mortar, the Winters bark and the Nutmegs are to be beaten to a gross powder in a brass Mortar. The juices are to be pressed out of the said Herbs, in the same manner as was told you in the preparation of *Treacle-water.*

Put

Put the Ingredients into a glaſs Receiver, and pour the Juices on them; ſtop the Glaſs very cloſe with a Cork and a Bladder, and place it in a cool Cellar for two or three days.

Obſerve, 1. *If you ſhould let thoſe Ingredients ſtand in ſteep in hot Aſhes, Sand, or warm Water, that would certainly diminiſh the vertue of thoſe light flying Salts and Spirits.*

2. *The juice of Limons mortifying the ſaid light flying Salts and Spirits, may be more conveniently left out than added.*

3. *When this Water hath been kept a month or two, though never ſo cloſe ſtopt, you may be certain it hath loſt very much of its vertue.*

4. *This Water being diſtilled, as exactly as may be, yet is not half ſo effectual as ſome Spirits, which are publiſhed in my laſt Treatiſe of the* Scurvie.

The Prices.

Upon the valuation of the Herbs, Roots, and Bark, according to the Rates I have already informed you before, you ſhall finde, that this Water may be prepared at ſix or eight pence the pint, and at a half penny the ounce.

The *Apothecaries* commonly ſell this Water at three ſhillings ſix pence the Pint, and three pence the Ounce.

The Deſcription of Aqua Brioniæ compoſita, *or the* London *Water againſt Fits of the Mother.*

TAke of the Juice of Briony-roots one pint, of the leaves of Rue and Mugwort, of each half a pound; Savin dryed, a little leſs than a handful; Fetherfew, Nip, Penny-royal,

royal, Basil, of each half a handful; of the outside of fresh Orange-peel one ounce; Myrrhe half an ounce; Castor a quarter of an ounce; Canary-wine three pints: steep them four days in a Glass well stopt, and then distil them off in a glass Alembick in Balneo, *or warm water.*

The manner of Preparation.

The dryed Herbs, which are the Savin and Penny-royal, may be beaten together to a gross powder.

The other Herbs, which must be green and fresh, are to be shred small, or beaten to mash in a wooden or stone Mortar.

The Myrrhe must be poudered by it self, and the Castor cut into small thin slices: mix all these together, and pour on them the Wine and Briony-juice.

This Water, when it is distilled as it ought to be, is not good enough to wash your hands, and consequently of little vertue to be taken inwardly; for not a quarter of the strength of the Ingredients doth come over the Helm; Wherefore let me advise you rather to prepare this Water against Fits, thus:

Instead of the Juice of Briony, *Take dried Briony-roots, beaten to a gross powder, two ounces; the rest of the Herbs being all dried, and the other Ingredients poudered gross, and in the same quantity as they are set down before. Instead of three pints of Canary, take a quart of the best* Nants *Brandy. Put them into a Glass, and let them steep six days in warm Ashes, then strain the liquor off, and keep it in a glass Bottle cork'd up for your use.*

An half ounce of this Liquor doth

doth contain more vertue, than half a pint of the other diſtilled Water.

What this Liquor or Water will ſtand you in, is not difficult to compute, by what is informed you before; therefore I ſhall ſpare the pains of ſumming it up here.

The *Apothecaries* prices are three ſhillings ſix pence, or four ſhillings the pint; and three pence or four pence the ounce.

The Deſcription of Aqua Limacum Magiſtralis, *or the* London Snail-water, *againſt Conſumptions.*

THis compound Water is ſo ridiculous, that I am aſhamed to ſee it in any *Diſpenſatory*; for the chief thing aimed at is, through the cool, clammy, and glutinous ſubſtance of the liquor of Snails, 1. To cool the heat of the

Hectick Fever. 2. To repair the parts consumed. 3. To facilitate Expectoration, that is, to make the matter come up easie by Cough, through its lenifying quality, whereby it sweeteneth the humors, by allaying those gnawing Salts that prey on the Lungs. Now in distilling of the Snails, there is no part of their unctuous or glutinous Liquor passeth the Alembick, but a meer Elementary Water. The same may be said also of the Hogs Blood. For this and other reasons I do commend to you this following

Liquor of Snails.

Take of Garden-snails, especially those off a Vine, with their shells, a pound; first wash them well with water and a little salt, then wash them once or twice more with fair water, to wash off the salt; bruise them with their shells in a stone Mor-

tar

tar to a maſh; adde to them Ground-Ivie, Speedwell, Lungwort, Scabious, Burnet, Coltsfoot, and Nettle-tops, of each a handful; Engliſh Liquoris, half an ounce; Dates ſtoned, twelve in number; of the four greater cold Seeds, and Marſhmallow-ſeeds, of each one dram and half; Saffron a ſcruple. Put them into a new glazed Pipkin, and pour on them a quart of Spring-water; faſten the Cover cloſe to the Pipkin, by paſting it round with Dough. Let it ſtand twelve hours upon hot Cinders, or rather in a Kettle of hot water over the fire; then ſtrain and preſs out the Liquor, diſſolving into it, while it's warm, a quarter of a pound of clarified Honey; put it into a Glaſs, and keep it in the Cellar.

Note, *That the Herbs muſt be ſhred, the Seeds bruiſed, and the Liquoris cut ſmall.*

What concerns the other compound Waters described in the *Dispensatory*, they either agreeing in vertue with some of these forementioned, or being not very aptly composed, or other Medicines being at hand, that instead of them may immediately, according to the Prescription of your *Family-Physician*, be prepared with far greater profit and benefit to the Patient; for those reasons I have omitted setting down any more of the said *Dispensatory*-Waters.

CHAP. III.

Of Syrups.

The Description of *Syrupus Altheæ*, or Syrup of Marshmallows.

TAke *Marshmallow-roots*, *two ounces*; *Grass-roots*, *Asparagus-*

gus-roots, Liquoris raſpt, and Raiſins ſtoned, of each half an ounce; red Cicers, one ounce; the tops of Marſhmallows, Mallows, Pellitory, Burnet, Plantane, Wall-rue, and Maidenhair, of each one handful; the four greater cold Seeds, and the four leſſer cold Seeds, of each three drams. Boil them in three quarts of fair water unto two quarts; ſtrain the Liquor into your Syrup-pan, and diſſolve into it three pounds and half of good Bahi *Sugar, which will go as far as four pounds of* Barbadoes, *and preſerve the Syrup much better.*

The manner of Preparing.

The Marſhmallow-roots, by ſcraping with a knife, muſt be freed from thoſe ſtrings that hang about them; likewiſe their hard cordy ſubſtance muſt be taken away from them; then waſh them well,

and bruiſe them in the Mortar. Alſo waſh the Graſs-roots and Aſparagus-roots, and bruiſe them; ſcrape off the black outſide from the Liquoris, and bruiſe it into ſtrings, or raſp it; waſh the Herbs clean, for cleanlineſs in preparing of Medicines is wholſome, and no leſs commendable than it is in Cookery.

Firſt then put into your Pipkin (being placed on a clear fire, and containing three quarts of water) the Marſhmallow, Aſparagus, and Graſs-roots, becauſe they require longeſt boiling; a while after put in the Cicers, and not long after that put in the Herbs, being ſhred; the next you muſt put in, are the Seeds, Liquoris, and Raiſins: being ſufficiently boil'd, ſtrain and preſs the Liquor out, and then clarifie it. The manner how to clarifie Decoctions and Apozemes,

you

you shall be informed of at the end of this Chapter.

Having dissolved your Sugar to the Decoction, boil it gently, until it comes to the due thickness of a Syrup.

Note, *The four greater cold Seeds are these:* 1. Pompion. 2. Cucumber. 3. Gourge. 4. Melon-seeds.

The four lesser cold Seeds are, 1. Succory. 2. Endive. 3. Lettice. 4. Purslain-seeds.

The Prices.

The Ingredients come to — 9 *d.*
The Sugar — 21 *d.*
Fire — 3 *d.* or 4 *d.*

The whole amounts to---2 *s.* 10 *d.*

For which you have five pints, eight ounces, allowing the fourth part

part waſte, which evaporates in the boiling it up to a Syrup: ſo that it will ſtand you in about three farthings the ounce.

The Apothecaries prices.

By the pint, two ſhillings.
By the ounce, three pence.

The Deſcription of Syrupus Garyophyllorum, *or Syrup of Gilliflowers.*

TAke fragrant Gilliflowers, cut off from their white ſtrings, one pound; pour on them a quart of Spring-water, and let them ſtand all night. Then ſtrain the Liquor, and being gently warmed, diſſolve therein four pound of the whiteſt Sugar, without boiling it.

The manner of preparing.

1. Buy the moſt fragrant Gilliflowers, that are newly gathered, at ten or twelve pence the peck.

2. Put them into a large pewter Flagon, or a new earthen glaſed Pipkin, and pour the Water, being warmed, upon them; then ſtop your Flagon, or earthen Veſſel very cloſe, and place it all night in the Cellar.

3. Strain off your tinctured liquor, without much preſſing the Strainer, in regard you are not to clarifie it, as other Liquors are for Syrups; for that would occaſion a great loſs of thoſe fragrant Cordial Spirits.

4. Place your Syrup-pan over a very gentle Charcoal-fire burning clear without the leaſt ſmoak, and let your liquor be only lukewarm;

warm; then put in the Sugar, being powdered and sifted gradually, stirring it about very gently with a long Steel *Spatula*, or slice (which you may buy big enough for your turn for ten pence at the Rasor-makers.) As soon as you finde the Sugar all dissolved, take it off immediately, without letting it boil or be hot.

The Description of Syrupus Papaveris erratici, *or Syrup of Red Poppies.*

TAke Red Poppy-flowers newly gathered, two pound; steep them one day and night in two quarts of warm water; strain and press out the liquor, which you must not clarifie, but adde to it three pound and half of good Bahi-*sugar, and boil it gently to a Syrup.*

The better way to make this Syrup

Syrup is thus : *Take two pints of the Juice of Red Poppy-flowers, clarifie it after the same manner as shall be taught you at the latter end of this Chapter ; put to it a pound and three quarters of* Bahi-*sugar, and boil it gently to a Syrup.*

The Price.

It will come to three farthings the ounce.

The Apothecaries price.

By the ounce three pence ;

Which is the common price of most Syrups, excepting Laxative Syrups, and Syrup of the juice of Pomgranates, which are sold at six pence the ounce.

By the Instructions set down here in this Chapter, you may easily attempt the making any Syrup, and therefore I shall adde no more.

In

In the preparation of the Syrup of *Marshmallows*, the manner of clarifying Decoctions was referred to the latter end of this Chapter, which is thus: Having strained your Decoction (being only warm, not hot) through a canvas or woollen Strainer, pour about a pint thereof into a Bason, wherein you have put before two whites of Eggs, beaten with a Rod of small twigs, and their shells crusht with your hands: mix them well together by stirring them with a spoon, or rather beating them into a froth with the foresaid Rod of twigs; then put in another pint of the Decoction, and mix it as before. This done, set it over the fire, and let it boil a little until you see a scum a top; then take it off, and let it cool a little, and then strain it, and let it run through without squeezing or pressing it.

Note,

Note, *That two Whites of Eggs, with their Shells, are sufficient for clarifying a quart or three pints of Decoction.*

The manner of clarifying Apozems is only thus: Having clarified the Decoction as before is set down, you heat it again, and when it beginneth to boil, mix the Syrup with it, and let it continue on the fire until it casts up a scum, then strain it twice or thrice, being half grown cold.

The manner of clarifying Honey or Sugar will be inserted in another Chapter below. *Vid. p. 81.*

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

The manner of making Conserves.

Conserve of Roses.

TAke a pound of red Rose-flowers, gathered in a dry season, before they are quite spread; and their yellow bottoms clipt from them with a pair of Sissers, bruise them well in a stone Mortar into an even smooth Mass like a Pulp; adde to it two pound of white Sugar, mixing it by degrees with the Roses, by grinding them together with a wooden Pestle until all the Sugar be thorowly incorporated with the Roses. Then put the Conserve into a stone pot, covering it only with a paper, and let it stand a fortnight or three weeks in the Sun, stirring it about once or twice a week with a steel Slice or Spatula.

The

The manner of making Conserve of common *Wormwood.*

TAke of the tops only of common Wormwood, freed from its stalks, half a pound; beat them in a stone or marble Mortar to an exact pulp, mixing with it a pound and half of the best white Sugar, in the same manner as was directed in making Conserve of red Roses.

Most Conserves are made the same way, adding a double quantity of Sugar to the pulp of what Flowers or Herbs you intend to conserve, excepting onely some sower and bitter Herbs and Flowers, which require somewhat more Sugar.

The price of *Conserves* at the *Apothecaries* is two pence the ounce, and two shillings eight pence the pound; excepting some few, as *Conserve*

ſerve of *Roſemary-flowers* (which is ſix pence the ounce) and ſuchlike.

If you prepare the *Conſerves* your ſelf, you will ſave above two Thirds in the price, and probably may prove much better; for uſually *Apothecaries* put up their *Conſerves* crude or raw, without digeſting them by the heat of the Sun; for which defect they neither keep ſo long, nor are they ſo ſafe to be uſed.

CHAP. V.

The manner of making Lozenges.

Trochiſci albi pectorales, or the common white *Lozenges.*

TAke of the beſt white Sugar, half a pound; white Sugar-candy, and Peniide *Sugar, of each two ounces;*

ounces; Florence *Orris-root, half an ounce*; *Liquoris, ſix drams*; *of the fineſt Flour, or Starch-flour, ſix drams*; *with the mucilage of Gum-dragant extracted in Roſe-water, make them up into ſmall Lozenges.*

The manner of preparing.

1. The white Sugar, the Sugar-candy, and *Penide* Sugar, muſt be pounded and ſifted.

2. *Penide* Sugar is prepared thus: Diſſolve the beſt *Bahi* Sugar in water over a gentle fire; then clarifie it with Whites of Eggs, in manner as hath been told you; next ſtrain it through a cloath, and let it ſtand again over a gentle fire, and boil away, until it comes to ſuch a bodie that it will ſtick to your Teeth; then being almoſt cooled, pour it on a Marble Stone, being a little anoint-

ed

ed over with Oyl of ſweet Almonds, keeping it together in a bodie as neer as you can with your fingers, being duſted over with a little Starch-flour. When it is grown almoſt quite cold, and ropie, take it up with a ſteel fork, to make it hang in ropes, which with your hand, being duſted with fine flour, you may twine into what ſhape you pleaſe. This being ſo prepared, is called *Penide* Sugar.

3. The *Orris-roots* muſt be powdered and ſifted; likewiſe the Liquoris powdered in this manner. Take dried Liquoris, ſcrape off the brown with a knife, round about; then cut it into ſmall bits with a knife that is made of the ſame Metal which Shoemakers knives are made of. Theſe put into a braſs Mortar, and beat into powder.

Obſerve, *It being very troubleſome to beat Liquoris into powder, you*

you may buy it ready poudered at the Druggiſts at a very ſmall rate, which you may read in the Catalogue of Prices belonging to this Treatiſe.

4. The Starch-flour muſt be gently rubbed into a powder in a Mortar; and then mix all of them together in the ſame Mortar, by ſtirring the Peſtil round about; then pour to it as much mucilage of Gum-dragant as will ſuffice to bring the Powders into a Paſte, and beat it well together. The Paſte being rolled into long round Bodies, or little Columns, of the bigneſs of your little finger, cut them into ſmall round pieces, like Parſenips are cut, when they are to be eaten buttered.

5. The mucilage of Gum-dragant is made only by ſteeping a little of the ſaid Gum in Roſe-water ſo long, until it become thickiſh; which it will do in twelve or eighteen hours.

What

What this Compoſition will amount unto, you may eaſily compute by peruſing the Catalogue of Prices.

The *Apothecaries* ſell theſe white *Lozenges* at three pence the ounce.

The manner of preparing Trochiſci bechici nigri, *or the common black Lozenges.*

TAke juice of Liquoris, and of the beſt white Sugar, of each one ounce and quarter; Gum-dragant and ſweet Almonds blanched, of each ſix drams, or three quarters of an ounce; make them up into Lozenges with the mucilage of Quince-ſeeds.

The Inſtructions given you for the preparing the foregoing *Lozenges*, will ſufficiently guide you in the Preparation of theſe; only I muſt adde the manner of poudering the Gum-dragant. Your

Your Gum-dragant being well dried, put into a braſs Mortar, whoſe bottom hath been heated ſomewhat hotter than your hand can endure, by ſetting it upon the fire, or putting hot burning coals into it; and after it is well heated, put out the coals, and wipe it clean with a linnen cloath: Moreover, you muſt alſo heat the end of the Iron Peſtle very well. Then covering the Mortar with a cover that hath a hole through it for the Peſtle to paſs, beat the Gum to powder, and ſift it; what is unſifted put into the Mortar again, which if it be not hot enough, you muſt heat again in manner as hath been told you. Laſtly obſerve, that you muſt put in a fourth part more into the Mortar, than is ſet down in the Preſcription; becauſe at leaſt a fourth part will waſte in the powdering. *Vid.* p. 55. 61.

CHAP. VI.

The manner of preparing compound Powders.

The Description of *Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum*, or *Gascons Powder.*

TAke prepar'd Pearl, Crabs Eyes, red Coral, white Amber, Harts-horn, Oriental Bezoar-Stone, of each a quarter of an ounce; of the black tops of Crabs claws, one ounce and half; beat them all into powder, and mix them. The mixt Powdery ou may make into Balls, by incorporating it with Gelly of Harts-horn, or thin mucilage of Gum-arabick extracted with Carduus-water.

The

The manner of preparing.

The Preparation of Pearl, Crabs eyes, red Coral, Bezoar, and Crabs claws, is only thus: You muſt firſt reduce them into a fine powder, and ſift them. Afterwards grinde them into a moſt ſubtil and ſmooth powder or duſt upon a Marble, or Porphyr ſtone, with a Muller, dropping now and then a few drops of Roſe-water into the powder, to keep it from diſperſing or flying up. The Harts-horn muſt be grated, and afterwards beaten in a braſs Mortar into a fine powder, and ſifted. The white Amber, that is, the lighteſt yellow, muſt be beaten and ground with a Peſtle into a ſubtil powder, and ſifted by it ſelf. Afterwards mix all the powders well in the Mortar, by ſtirring and moving them together with the Peſtle.

The Prices.

The Oriental Pearl	2 *s.*
Crabs Eyes	1 *d.*
Red Coral	3 *d.*
White Amber	3 *d.*
Harts-horn	½ *d.*
Oriental Bezoar	10 *s.*
Crabs Claws	6 *d.*

1724 Orient. Bez ℥ : 10 : 0 : ℔ Ounce

The whole Compofition 13*s.* 1*d.* 1*q.*

For which expence you may expect two ounces and five drams, allowing two drams or ſomething more for waſte.

The ounce will ſtand you in ſomething leſs than five ſhillings.

The dram at ſeven pence half-peny.

You may take notice, that this Powder may be prepared at a far lower rate, for the poorer ſort; and for

for what I know, may prove more effectual: thus, Inſtead of Oriental Pearl, take Occidental; and probably the fineſt ſort of Mother of Pearl doth exceed either; that is, if prepared as it ought to be. In lieu of Oriental Bezoar, take Occidental; which being much cheaper, doth not ſo much encourage fraudulent people to counterfeit them: and therefore in my opinion, certain Occidental Bezoar may juſtly be preferred before the uncertain Oriental. But what if the Bezoar be wholly left out, and double the proportion of Pearl that's put in, where is the damage? So that the dram of *Gaſcons* Powder will come under three halfpence.

The Apothecaries Prices.

The ounce at forty ſhillings.
The dram at five ſhillings.
The grain at one penny.

a miſtake 6 Pr. 3 a Scruple. The

The Description of Species Diacarthami, *or Powder of* Diacarthamum.

TAke the marrow of Carthamum-seeds, and of the best Turbith, of each half an ounce; the purest Scammony, Hermodactyls, and Liquoris, of each two drams; Ginger, Cinnamon, Gum-dragant, of each one dram; beat them all to a powder, and mix them:

Observe, Though this Powder is not in the *London-Dispensatory*, yet is of great use, and therefore I have inserted it here.

The manner of Preparing.

1. With a knife gently scrape off the hard dust that's dried about the Hermodactyls, then grate them upon a fine Grater into a powder.

2 The

2. The Turbith, Ginger, and Liquoris, powder together, adding two or three ſweet Almonds, which being powdered with the others, will hinder them from waſting, or flying up into duſt. Being powdered, ſift them.

3. The Gum-dragant is to be powdered as was expreſſed in the Preparation of the common black Lozenges. *Vid. p.* 49 61.

4. The Scammony muſt be powdered by it ſelf, anointing the inſide bottom of the Mortar, and the end of the Peſtle, with a little Oyl of ſweet Almonds, to hinder the Scammony from clotting, or ſticking to the bottom of the Mortar, and the end of the Peſtle. The Scammony being powdered, needs not be ſifted.

5. All the Ingredients being powdered in manner beforeſaid, you muſt mix together in a Mortar,

and then put them up into a *Species* Glaſs, tying it over with a Hogs Bladder and Leather.

The Prices.

Carthamum-ſeeds	1 *d.*
Turbith	3 *d.*
Scammony	2 *d.* ½ *d.*
Hermodactyls	1 *q.*
Liquoris	1 *q.*
Ginger	¼ *q.*
Cinnamon	1 *d.*
Gum-dragant	3 *q.*
The whole Compoſition will ſtand you in leſs than	9 *d.*

For which you ſhall have, allowing waſte and garbles, fourteen drams, or ſometimes more, according to the purity of the Ingredients.

The dram will come to no more than two farthings and a half.

If

If the *Apothecaries* did prepare this Powder, they might afford it by the ounce at eighteen pence.

By the dram at two pence.

The Deſcription of the Species, *or Powder of* Hiera Picra.

TAke Cinnamon, Lignum Aloës, Aſarabacca-roots, Spikenard, Maſtich, Saffron, of each three drams; Aloës ſix ounces and a quarter: beat them into powder.

The manner of Preparing. *Vid. p.* 79.

1. The Cinnamon, Aſarabacca-roots, Spikenard, and Saffron, may be powdered together, and ſifted.

2. The Maſtich muſt be powdered by it ſelf, wetting the bottom of the Mortar, and end of the Peſtle with a little Roſe-water, or any other diſtill'd water.

3. To powder the Aloës, you must anoint the bottom of the Mortar, and end of the Pestle, with a little Oyl of sweet Almonds, to hinder it from sticking.

4. At last mix all the Powders together in a Mortar.

The Prices.

The Cinnamon	3 *d.*
Lign. Aloës	6 *d.* 3 *q.*
Asarabacca	3 *q.*
Spikenard Indian	9 *q.*
Mastich the finest	1 *d.* 2 *q.*
English Saffron	1 *s.* 2 *d.*
The purest Succotrine Aloës, at	3 *s.* 1 *d.* ½ *d.*
The whole amounts to	5 *s.* 4 *d.* 3 *q.*

For which you have (allowing waste) a little more than seven ounces.

The

The Apothecaries Prices.

By the ounce two shillings.
By the dram three pence, or as much as they can get.

CHAP. VII.

Of Electuaries.

The Description of *Diascordium.*

TAke Cinnamon, Cassia Lignea, of each a quarter of an ounce; Scordium, or Water Germander, half an ounce; Dictamnum Creticum, or Dictander of Candia, Gentian, Tormentil, Bistort, Galbanum, Gum-arabick, of each two drams; of the best Opium, two scruples and five grains; Storax, two drams and fifteen grains; Sorrel-seeds, two scruples,

scruples, and five grains; Bole-armene, six drams; Terra Lemniæ, two drams; clarified Honey, one pound and a quarter; Sugar of Roses, or rather Conserve of red Roses, half a pound; Canary-wine, a quarter of a pint. Make them up into a soft Electuary.

Notwithstanding I have with good reason left out the Ginger and Pepper, yet the Composition seems to me very confused; but be it as it is, I will shew you how to prepare it.

The manner of Preparing.

The Cinnamon, Cassia Lignea, *Dictamnum Creticum*, Tormentil, Bistort, and Sorrel-seeds, may be powdered and sifted together. The Germander-leaves dried, and stript from their stalks, must be powdered, and sifted by it self.

The

The Bole-armene, and *Terra Lemnia*, muſt be powdered, and rubbed, or grownd with a Peſtle into a very ſmooth powder, wetting the bottom of the Mortar and end of the Peſtle with a little Roſe-water, or other diſtill'd water. The Gum-arabick muſt be powder'd in the ſame manner as Gum-dragant is powder'd in the preparation of the black Lozenges, or elſe you may diſſolve it into a Mucilage in the Canary-wine, that is to be added to the Compoſition. The Storax muſt be powder'd by it ſelf, rubbing the bottom of the Mortar, and end of the Peſtle, with a ſlit Almond. The *Opium* cut into thin ſlices, and thorowly dry in the Sun, or over the Fire, ſo that it may crumble between your fingers; then powder and ſift it. The Sugar of Roſes muſt alſo be powdered and ſifted.

Vid. p. 149 35.

sifted. Mix all these powders well in a Mortar, in that manner as hath been said before. Then adde the clarified Honey to it by degrees, incorporating it thorowly with the powder, by stirring the Pestle about. In the same manner put in gradually your Canary-wine, of which put in so much as will bring it into a body of a soft Electuary.

The Prices.

The Ingredients of the whole Composition, weighing almost two pounds, will stand you in three shillings and six pence, which is near two and twenty pence the pound.

The Apothecaries Prices.

By the ounce four pence or six pence, or as much as they can get.

By the pound five shillings and four pence, or six shillings.

The

The Deſcription of Electuarium Lenitivum, *or Lenitive Electuary.*

TAke Polypody of the Oak, new Currans pickt from their ſtalks, Sena, of each two ounces; common Mercury-leaves, one handful and half; Jujubes and Sebeſtens, of each twenty in number; Maidenhair, Violets, and Perl-Barley, of each half a handful; Damask-Prunes ſtoned, Tamarinds, of each ſix drams; Liquoris half an ounce; boil them in two quarts of water, until a third part be boil'd away; ſtrain the Liquor, and therein diſſolve of the pulp of Caſſia, Tamarinds, new Prunes, and Sugar of Violets, of each ſix ounces; of the beſt Sugar, two pound. At laſt add to them, of Sena powder'd, one ounce and half; and to every pound of Electuary, two drams of Anniſeeds powdered; and ſo afterwards

wards bring them into the body of an Electuary.

The manner of Preparing.

1. The Polypody-roots being wash'd clean, must be bruised in a Mortar, or cleft with a Knife into four parts, and afterwards cut into small pieces like as *Sarsaparil* is cut: These with the Perl-barley must be put in somewhat longer than a quarter of an hour before the other Ingredients; next put in the Mercury-leaves, and Maidenhair, being washt clean from sand or dirt, and shred; a little after put in the Jujubes stoned, Sebestens, Currans, Prunes, Tamarinds and Liquoris bruised in the Mortar; at last put in the Sena; and so let them boil in six quarts of water, until one quart be boil'd away. Then strain the Liquor,

Liquor, while it is warm, into a glaſed earthen Pan, or copper tinned Preſerving-pan; diſſolve in it the white Sugar, and the Sugar of Violets; or inſtead thereof put in the ſame quantity of white Sugar, and boil it gently to the thickneſs of a Syrup. This done, put the pulps of Caſſia, and the other pulps, into a braſs Mortar, and adde to them about the third part of your powder of Sena and Anniſeeds, and pour on them about the third part of the forementioned Syrup, while it is yet warm, and mix them very well together with a ſteel Slice (or *Spatula*) or a Peſtle; then adde another third part of the powders of Sena and Anniſeeds, mixing them well together; and ſo at laſt put in the remaining third part of Powders and Syrup; which being alſo well mixt together, makes up your

Lenitive

Lenitive Electuary. This put up into a ſtone Electuary-pot.

2. I muſt ſhew you how to extract the pulp of *Caſſia.* Take a pound and half of the beſt Caſſia in Canes, cruſh them into pieces, that you may take out all the inſide, together with the Grains, which put into a hair Sieve, and hold it over the ſteem of warm water, wherein a few Anniſeeds have been boil'd, or over the Decoction (being warm) which was prepared for the *Lenitive Electuary*, ſo that the ſteem thereof paſſing through the Sieve, may moiſten and diſſolve the marrow of the Caſſia. While this is doing, you muſt with the back of a ſpoon ſtir and preſs the ſaid marrow through the Sieve, and gently with the hollow of your ſpoon take it off on the other ſide; and ſo continue to do, until all the marrow

is

is paſſed through. Moreover, if your Caſſia be very dry, you may moiſten it a little with the warm Decoction, that it may paſs the eaſier. On the other hand, if the pulp of the Caſſia be too moiſt or liquid when it is paſſed, you muſt put it on a Tin Plate, or a flat earthen glaſed Pan, and ſet it over a Chafing-diſh to dry the ſuperfluous moiſture from it, until it come to the thickneſs of an *Electuary*. About a quarter of a pound of good Caſſia, or ſomewhat more, in Canes, is uſually found to yield an ounce of pulp.

3. You are to know the manner of extracting the pulp of *Tamarinds*. Put a ſufficient proportion of *Tamarinds* into a Mortar, and pour to it as much warm water as will but juſt ſoften it, and a little diſſolve it; for otherwiſe they being ſticking and glewie, the

the pulp will not pass through the Sieve. Then with the Pestle gently move and stir the *Tamarinds* about, that the warm water may incorporate with them. This so done, put the Mass into a Sieve, and press the pulp through in the same manner as hath been taught you in the extracting of the pulp of *Cassia.*

4. The manner of extracting the pulp of *Prunes.* Boil the Prunes in water, until they are pretty soft, then put them into a Sieve, and press through the pulp.

5. The manner of preparing Sugar of *Violets.* Take two ounces of the juice of Violets, and as much Violet-water, therein dissolve one pound of white Sugar. Boil them in a Preserving-pan over a Chafing-dish of Charcoal, until they come to a just thickness; which you shall know by these several trials: 1. By dropping

dropping a drop off the point of a Knife, or ſteel Slice on a Plate, and let it grow cold: if it prove hard enough, ſo that you may take it off the Plate without ſticking, it is boil'd enough. 2. By taking ſome of it on the point of a knife, and let it drop into the Pan again; which if it be enough, it will drop a top of the ſurface, and continue raiſed on it like a knob. 3. By letting a little cool on the point of a knife, and then ſee whether it be hard enough.

Laſtly obſerve, while the Violet-juice, Water, and Sugar are boiling, you muſt oft ſtir it with a ſteel Slice, or long-handled ſpoon or knife, to prevent it from burning at the bottom.

CHAP.

The manner of preparing Sugar of Roſes.

Becauſe of the Affinity of this Preparation with the foregoing, and that a little farther information will ſerve, I thought fit to ſet down the manner of preparing Sugar of Roſes.

Diſſolve a pound of the beſt white Sugar, being powdered and ſifted, into four ounces of red Roſe-water, or into two ounces of red Roſe-water, and as much of the juice of red Roſes; boil it to a juſt body, mixing it with one ounce of red Roſe-leaves, dried in the Sun and powdered, a little before it be ready to be taken off from the fire.

How to make the foreſaid Sugar of Roſes or Violets into Lozenges.

When your Sugar of Roſes or Violets is taken off from the Fire, and hath ſtood a little for to cool, put it on a clean ſmooth Marble-ſtone, whereon you muſt have duſted a little fine Flour, by tying it up in a fine rag; and then beating the ſaid rag all over the ſtone (this being done, to prevent the ſticking of the Lozenges to the Stone) afterwards take a ſmall Rolling-pin, ſuch as is uſed for Paſte, and duſt it likewiſe over with fine Flour: with this Rolling-pin ſmooth the top of the Sugar, being almoſt grown cold; then with a Knife cut it into Lozenges of ſuch ſhape and bigneſs you fancie beſt.

The

The Prices of Electuary Lenitive.

The Ingredients of the Decoct.	18 *d.*
The white Sugar, and Sugar of Violets for the Syrup.	18 *d.*
The Pulps	3 *s.* 2 *d.*
The Sena and Anniseeds	8 *d.*
The whole	6 *s.* 10 *d.*

For which you shall have five pounds, and somewhat more, of *Electuary Lenitive*; so that it will not stand you in above sixteen pence farthing the pound; and the ounce will come but to one penny.

The Apothecaries prices.

The pound four shillings.
The ounce four pence.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of Pills.

The Deſcription of *Pilulæ Rudii*, or *Extractum Catholicon.*

TAke *of the pulp of Colocynth, ſix drams; Agarick, black Hellebore-root, Scammony, Turbith, of each half an ounce; Aloës Succotrine, one ounce; of the powder of Diarrhodon Abbatis, half an ounce.* All theſe (excepting the powder or *Species* of *Diarrhodon Abbatis*) muſt be beaten into a groſs powder, and put into a digeſting-Glaſs, *viz.* a glaſs Body, and blinde Head, or into a bolt Head with a wide neck, pouring upon them as much Brandy as will cover them, and eight fingers breadth higher;

ſo let them ſtand in the Sun to ſteep for eight days. Afterwards in the ſame manner infuſe the powder of *Diarrhodon Abbatis* in Brandy for four days: then ſtrain and preſs the Liquor or Tincture hard from both the Infuſions, and mix them, pouring them into a glaſs Body, covered with a glaſs Head; and diſtill off as much of the moiſture, until the remainder in the bottom of the glaſs Body come to the thickneſs of Honey, whereof make a maſs of Pills, and put it up into a ſtone Pill-pot.

Exceptions againſt this Preſcription.

1. Whoever cauſed this deſcription to be inſerted into the *Diſpenſatory*, diſcovered himſelf very much unexperienced in *Chymical Pharmacy*, by directing the *Aloës* and *Scammony* to be infuſed with the

the other Ingredients; for the *Aloës* and *Scammony* immediately ſaturating or clogging the body of the *Brandy*, hinder its Spirits in attracting the virtue out of the other *purgative* Ingredients, there being not a third part of their virtue extracted.

2. The Powder of *Diarrhodon Abbatis* is not only troubleſome, but chargeable to be prepared; and when it is prepared, ſignifies no more to the correcting of thoſe ſtrong Purgatives, than water to the waſhing a *Blackmore* white.

Wherefore inſtead of this Fob-corrective, rather adde to thoſe Purgatives one dram of *Cinnamon*, *Clove*-bark two ſcruples; both reduced to a groſs powder, and put in with the other Ingredients. The volatile Salts and Spirits of thoſe Spices being united with the Spirits of the *Brandy*, do not only render

them more potent to extract the virtue of the other Simples, but also qualifie them through their subtile particles, to maturate and digest the gross impure Sulphurs of those violent Purgatives, whereby they become more milde, and less offensive to Nature, and heightned in their virtues.

The true manner of preparing the foresaid Pilulæ Rudii.

1. BReak the *Colocynth*-Apples, and take out the white soft Marrow, flinging away the grains, or kernels. Then put the said Marrow into your brass Mortar, dropping into it a few drops of Oyl of sweet Almonds, or of sweet Salade-oyl, and beat it to powder.

2. The *Agarick* will not be beaten into powder, but must be grated on a Tin Grater.

3. The

3. The black *Hellebore* and *Turbith* may be beaten together into a powder.

4. Put all theſe Ingredients, together with the Spices beaten to a groſs powder, into a digeſting-Glaſs; and then pour the *Brandy* upon them, having diſſolved into it one dram and a half of Salt of *Tartar*.

When the Liquor is ſufficiently tinctured, ſtrain it, and preſs it hard out into a low glaſs Body, to which you are then to adde the beſt *Scammony* and *Succotrine Aloës*, (which needs no other purification) each by it ſelf groſly powdered, and ſifted from the ſtalks, and other heterogeneous bodies that are uſually incorporated with them. After this, diſtil off the moiſture, until it comes to the thickneſs of Honey.

Twenty grains of this Preparation is more ſafe, and yet not leſs

effectual than fourty grains of the other.

The Prices.

The Colocynth	5 *d.* or 6 *d.*
Agarick	3 *d.*
Black Hellebore	½ *d.*
Scammony	5 *d.*
Turbith	3 *d.*
Aloës Suc.	6 *d.*
Spec. Diarrhodon Abbatis	6 *d.*
Bourdeaux Brandy	15 *d.*
Charcoal	4 *d.*
The whole	3 *s.* 11 *d.* ¼ *d.*

For which you shall have about two ounces of *Pil. Rudii.*

The ounce comes to one shilling eleven pence three farthings.

The dram comes to three pence.

The

The Apothecaries prices.
The ounce at four ſhillings.
The dram at ſix pence.

The Deſcription of the Maſs of Pills of Hiera *with* Agarick. *Vid. p. 57.*

TAke of the powder of Hiera Picra (the preparation whereof hath been ſhewed you before) *and* Agarick, *of each half an ounce; the beſt Aloës, one ounce; Honey of Roſes, as much as will ſuffice to bring the foreſaid powders into a Maſs.*

The manner of Preparation.

1. The *Agarick* muſt be grated on a fine Grater.

2. The *Aloës* being powdered, muſt be mixt with the Honey of Roſes, and afterward diſſolved together over the fire.

3. The foresaid Powders being put into the Mortar, and mixt together, pour on them a third part of the Honey of Roses, with the *Aloës* dissolved in it; and mix it well with the Powders, by stirring the Pestle round: then adde to it the other third part, mixing it well together; and so do with the remaining third part. Afterwards, when the Honey is incorporated, and the mixture appears in clots, beat it well together with the Pestle until it comes to a Mass.

4. You must know how to prepare Honey of Roses. By the way take notice, there are three sorts of Honey of Roses set down in the *Dispensatory*, viz. *Common Honey of Roses*, *Honey of Roses clarified*, *and Honey of Roses laxative.* It is the second sort of Honey of Roses is made use of in the incorporating the foresaid Mass of Pills, which is prepared thus. *Take*

Take two pound and half of clariſied Honey; the Juice of red Roſes newly gathered, a quarter of a pint; new red Roſe-leaves, one pound; boil them together, until the Juice of Roſes be boil'd away; then ſtrain it.

5. You muſt likewiſe be informed how to clarifie Honey.

Take what quantity you pleaſe of Honey, put it into a new glaſed Pipkin, or a braſs tinn'd Preſerving-pan, pouring on every pound a pint of water; let them boil up twice or thrice, to the end they may be throughly mixt together, and ſtrain this Syrup once or twice through a cloſe Canvas or Flannel Strainer. Then to every quart of Syrup adde the white of an Egg with the ſhell cruſh't to pieces, beating the ſaid white of Egg with a Rod made of twigs, or a Spoon, into a froath, mixing with it a ſmall part of the Syrup, while it is beating. Afterwards pour in the reſt of the

Vid. p. 41.

Syrup, which you must let boil so long, until so much of the moisture is boil'd away that it comes to the thickness of Honey; then take it off the fire, and skim off the froath: but if the Honey be very foul, it's necessary you should skim it while it's boiling.

The Prices.

What the powder of *Hiera Picra* will stand you in, is set down before; the prices of *Agarick* and *Aloës*, you may easily finde among the Rates of Drugs inserted below, so that I need not take the trouble of computing this Composition.

To offer you the description, or manner of preparation of any of the other *Masses* of Pills that are contained in the *Dispensatory*, I judge absolutely superfluous, in regard that a Physician by prescribing

scribing the mixture of these two *Masses* (here described) in such proportions as he shall apprehend necessary, or by mixing one or both with some purgative Powders set down in one of the preceding Chapters, or by mixing of either or both with some preparation of his own, according to the indication of the Disease or Cause thereof; I say, he may easily answer all those intentions, for which that excessive number of *Masses* of Pills, described in the *Dispensatory*, can be supposed capable to be used.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of Oyls.

The manner of drawing Oyl of ſweet Almonds.

TAke half a pound or a pound of ſweet Almonds, beat them in a ſtone or marble Mortar to a paſte, pouring a ſpoonful or two of warm water among them while you are beating; put the Paſte up cloſe into a piece of Canvas, which preſs out gradually, ſo that it may onely drop into a porringer or baſon which you have put under it.

One pound of good Almonds will yield about two ounces and a half of pure Oyl; which being drawn, you are to unſcrue the Preſs,

Preſs, and take out the cake of Almonds, and rowl it up again into a round lump; and being put up cloſe into the ſame piece of fine Canvas, you may preſs again, and draw about one ounce and half or two ounces more of thick Oyl, which ought onely to ſerve for external uſes. Oyl of bitter Almonds is drawn in the ſame manner. By the way I muſt tell you that few Apothecaries draw Oyl of ſweet Almonds themſelves, in regard it is ſomewhat troubleſome to draw, and ſoon turns rank; wherefore moſt Apothecaries about *London* buy it ready drawn at ſeveral places, but chiefly at the Sun in *Cheapſide*, and at the Swan in *Bucklersbury*; where they may have it new, and at a cheaper rate than they can draw it themſelves, namely, at two pence the ounce.

The description and manner of preparing of the Oyl of *Mucilages.*

TAke Marshmallow-roots fresh, and Lin-seeds, of each a quarter of a pound; bruise them in a Mortar singly, and steep them in a pint of water all night; then boil them a little, and press the Mucilaginous liquor hard out: to a pint of this Mucilage adde a quart of common Oyl, and boil it until all the waterish moisture be dried away; but in the boiling you must be careful to stir it oft, or else it is apt to burn at the bottom. *Vid. p. 95.*

CHAP. XI.

Of Unguents or Oyntments.

The Description of *Unguentum Ægyptiacum.*

TAke Verdigriese grown'd very fine, one ounce and a quarter; Honey, three ounces and a half; of the sharpest Vinegar, one ounce and three quarters: boil them on a gentle fire unto the thickness of an Oyntment of a purple-colour.

The manner of Preparation.

The Verdigriese must be powdered and grown'd very fine in a brass Mortar, and then passed through a fine linnen Cloath; observing while you are powdering and

and sifting, to hold your head back from the Mortar, and keep your mouth and nose stopped with your Handkerchief, to prevent those venomous steems from getting up into your brain. After you have done using the Mortar, be sure to make it very clean before you use it again.

2. Put the Honey and Vinegar together into a brass pan, or broad brass pipkin placed on the fire; and as soon as it boileth, put in the powdered Verdigriese, and mix it with the Honey by stirring it gently with a *Spatula.* Boil it, and keep stirring now and then, until the Vinegar is boiled away, and that it come to the thickness of an Oyntment; which you may easily know by letting a drop or two grow cold on the backside of a Plate or Marble-Stone.

The Prices.

The Verdigrieſe	2 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
The Honey	1 *d.* 3 *q.*
The Vinegar	1 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
The whole	4 *d.* 3 *q.*

For which you ſhall have four ounces of *Unguent. Ægypt.* the ounce comes to almoſt five farthings.

The Apothecaries Prices.

The pound four ſhillings.
The ounce three pence.

In imitation of this Unguent, *Felix Wurtz* prepared his brown Oyntment, that is ſo much famed among moſt forreign Surgeons, thus:

1. *Take*

1. *Take Ground-Ivie, Speedwell, and Figwort, of each one handful; being bruised in a Mortar, put them into a glass Retort-Receiver, and pour on them as much sharp Vinegar as will cover them, and two inches over; let them stand in digestion in the Sun in the Summer, or in warm water in the Winter, for seven days; then strain and press the Vinegar hard from them.*

2. *Take of the best green Copperas two pound, put it into a thick blackish earthen Melting-pipkin, of no greater bigness than will just contain the Vitriol. This place between Bricks laid so as to make a square Tower, about two inches larger than the Pipkin, and two inches higher. Fill this kind of open Furnace with Charcoal up to the top, and kindle it gradually, which in less than half an hour will make the Pipkin red-hot; continue this heat until the Copperas*

be

be calcined, or burned into a deep red. Then take out the Pipkin, and being grown cold, break it, and take out the red Copperas, or Colchothar, which beat to powder, and put into a new Pipkin; pour on it one quart of River or Spring-water, and one pint of Vinegar; boil them until half be conſumed away; then after it is ſetled pour off the tinctured Liquor into a flat earthen pan: This done, pour another quart of Spring-water upon the ſame red Vitriol; boil it away half, and after it is ſetled, pour off the tinctured Liquor to the other Liquor in the earthen pan; this repeat with freſh water, until the red Copperas will colour the water no longer. Place the earthen pan between two Bricks ſet edge-wiſe, and kindle a very moderate fire under it, and let the water evaporate, or dry away, until the red Vitriol that was diſſolved in the ſaid water, be left dry in the

the bottom of the pan. This red dried Vitriol put into a new Pipkin, and calcine or burn it over again, as you did at first; that put in into another Pipkin, and pour fresh water on it, and boil it as you did before, to extract the tincture, or dissolve the purest of the red Vitriol; then pour it off into your earthen pan, and pour more fresh water on the red Vitriol or Copperas in the Pipkin, and boil it to extract more of the tincture: thus continue until all is extracted, throwing away the remaining dregs on the bottom; the tinctured Liquors evaporate again to a drineſs, and then calcine or burn the red Copperas remaining on the bottom a third time, and extract and evaporate it over again, in the same manner as before; which done, then the Copperas is prepared.

Vid. p. 94. 3. Take Verdigriese one ounce and half, powder it and put it into a glass; pour

pour on it half a pint of sharp distill'd Vinegar; let it stand in the Sun four or five days, or 24 hours in warm water; then pour off the Vinegar, being tinctured green, and evaporate it in an earthen pan, until it be dry.

The proportion of these prepared Ingredients for to make the foresaid *Brown Oyntment*, is as followeth:

Take of the above-mentioned prepared Copperas powdered, two ounces; of the prepared Verdigriese, one ounce and a quarter; clarified Honey, six ounces; of the Vinegar that was pressed from the Herbs, three ounces; of the Flegm of Vitriol, two ounces: boil them to the thickness of an Oyntment, in the same manner as was told you in the preparation of the Unguentum Ægyptiacum.

This Brown Oyntment, as it is here described, the preparation is very

very tedious and troublesome; which you may make shorter, thus: *Calcine the Vitriol six hours, then powder it, and extract the tincture with three quarts of water, and one pint of sharp Vinegar; evaporate it, and then it is sufficiently prepared.*

Vid. p. 92. The Verdigriese must be prepared as it is set down before.

The Herbs need not be extracted with Vinegar; only press out their juices, and mix them with the Tincture of Verdigriese.

The Honey need not be clarified, only take off the scum, as it is boiling with the juices; then put in the other Ingredients, according as you have been informed before.

But far beyond this, I have formerly prescribed an Oyntment, that in malignant or sordid Ulcers, Joynt-waters, Fistula's, and other desperate cases, doth the greatest

Effects

Effects imaginable; which I here impart to you.

Take of the Vitriol of Venus, *of the Vitriol of* Mars, *of each half an ounce; Sugar of Lead, two drams; Honey boiled up to a conſiſtency, three ounces and half; Mithridate half an ounce; mix them together in the Mortar, without putting them over the fire. If your Oyntment happen to be too thick, either by over-boiling the Honey, or by drineſs of the weather drying the Oyntment after it is made, you may ſoften it with a little Honey of Roſes, or rather Juice of Celandine.*

The Deſcription of *Unguentum Althææ*, or Oyntment of Marſh-mallows.

TAke of the Oyl of Mucilages, (which is deſcribed in the foregoing Chapter) *one pound;* *Vid. p. 86.*

Wax

Wax half a pound; Rosin one ounce and half; Terebinthin *six drams; make them up into an Oyntment.*

The manner of Preparing.

First melt the Wax and Rosin together, afterward put in the *Terebinthin* and Oyl, and let them boil gently to the thickness of an Oyntment, stirring it oft with your *Spatula*, until it be ready to be taken off the fire.

The Prices.

It will stand you in something less than three farthings an ounce.

The *Apothecaries* sell it the ounce at two pence.

The Description of *Unguentum Basilicon* I wittingly omit, in regard,

gard, that *Tarre* and *Firre-Terrebinthin* being mixt together in equal proportions, doth digest and ripen far beyond it.

The Description of Unguentum Populeon, *or Poppy-Oyntment.*

TAke of the fresh Buds of black Poplar, half a pound; Violet-leaves, and Venus Navil, *of each three ounces; new unsalted Hogs grease, three pound. Bruise and mix them, and let them steep together in the Hogs grease in the month of* May; *adde to them of the tops of young Bramble-bush, of the leaves of black Poppey, Mandrake, Henbane, Night-shade, Lettice, of the greater and lesser Housleek, and of the greater Burdock, of each three ounces. Bruise them again, and mix them all together, letting them stand and ferment ten days; then pour on them a pint*

Rose-water, and boil them until all the superfluous moisture be consumed. Strain and press them hard through a Canvas-strainer.

The manner of Preparing.

The Poplar-buds, Violet-leaves, and *Venus* navil, must be bruised together in a stone Mortar in the month of *May*. The Hogs grease must be freed from its little skins, and wash'd in this manner: Cut it into small pieces, and melt it with a little water over a Charcoal-fire, in a clean flat earthen pan; stirring it oft with a *Spatula*. Being melted, strain it through a clean piece of Linnen, and pour on it some luke-warm water; put it over a very gentle fire, stirring it oft with a *Spatula* for an hour; then letting the grease settle, pour off the water, and pour on again some fresh warm water,

water, and ſtir it oft for half an hour; then let it ſettle, and ſhift the water again: waſhing of the ſaid greaſe thus twice or thrice, is ſufficient for this Oyntment; but for the Oyntment of Roſes, *Unguentum Album*, and *Unguentum Pomatum*, where whiteneſs is required, to make the Oyntment look neat, and very white, you muſt waſh it in the manner aforeſaid eight or nine times.

The Hogs greaſe being waſh'd, put it into the Mortar, and mix the aforeſaid Herbs with it, by ſtirring the Peſtil oft about; then put them into a clean Pipkin, and let them ſtand about a month, or ſo long, until the other Herbs can be got, which then muſt be alſo bruiſed in the Mortar, and mixed with the greaſe, and Poplar-buds: this done, ſet them in the Sun for eight or nine days,

ſtirring them now and then about with a *Spatula.* At laſt put them into your Pan, pour the Roſe-water upon them, and let them boil until the ſuperfluous moiſture be boil'd away; then ſtrain and preſs them hard out, and put them into an Oyntment-pot.

The Apothecaries ſell this Oyntment for two pence an ounce.

The Deſcription of Unguentum Album.

TAke Oyl of Roſes, nine ounces; White Lead, three ounces; Wax, two ounces; Camphor, two drams: make them up into an Oyntment.

The

The manner of preparing this White Oyntment.

Cut your Wax into lumps, and melt it together with the Oyl of Roſes in a glas'd earthen Pan, or a tinn'd Pan; but not in one of braſs, becauſe that will ſpoil the whiteneſs of the Oyntment. Being melted, and mixed together with a *Spatula*, take it off; when it's grown half cold, put in the White Lead (being waſhed and very finely powdred) gradually mixing it as it's put in, by ſtirring it about with a wooden *Spatula*. Being grown almoſt quite cold, mix in like manner the Camphor, being powdred and grownd into a ſmooth even powder, dropping a few drops of Oyl of ſweet Almonds into the Mortar, to anoint the bottom and end of the Peſtle.

Note, *Oyl of Roſes is prepared, by ſteeping four ounces of red Roſes, before they are quite opened, in a pint of Oyl of Olives, that was preſſed out before the Olives were ripe, and ſetting it in the Sun ſix or eight days. Then ſtrain and preſs the Oyl from the Roſes, and put freſh red Roſes to the Oyl, and ſteep it again in the Sun; the ſame do again the third time.*

This Oyntment will not ſtand you in two farthings the ounce.

Apothecaries ſell it at two pence the ounce, and ſome at three pence.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of Emplasters.

The Description of *Emplastrum Diachylon cum Gummi.*

TAke of the Oyl of Mucilages, two pound; Lithargyr of gold, one pound; pouring to them about a pint of water: boil them until they come to the thickness of a Plaister; then adde to them yellow Wax, a quarter of a pound; Gum-ammoniac, Galbanum, Opopanax, Sagapenum, all dissolved in Vinegar, of each two ounces; Therebinthin, a quarter of a pound: make them up into an Emplaster.

The manner of preparing this Plaister.

The Lithargyr must be powdred very fine and sifted; then put it to the Oyl and Water, and boil them, stirring them continually until they come to the thickness of a Plaister; then put to them the Wax cut into lumps, which being melted, put in also the Gums, which you must first have dissolved over the fire in as much Vinegar as will swim a-top two fingers breadth; this strain through a Canvas, and evaporate it until it come to the thickness of Honey. These being well mixt with the Oyl and Wax, adde to them the Therebinthin; which being also well mixt, take them off, and keep constantly stirring gently with your *Spatula*, until it

it is almost grown cold; then make it up into great Rowls between your hands, being anointed with a little Oyl of Roses, or other sweet Oyl.

Observe, *That the Gums will not mix so well, unless the Oyl of Mucilages be a little cooled.*

The Description of Emplastrum Stibticum Paracelsi.

TAke Oyl of Olives, six ounces; yellow Wax, one ounce and half; Lithargyr powdered, four ounces and a half; Gum-ammoniac, Bdellium, of each half an ounce; Galbanum, Opopanax, Oyl of Bays, Lapis Calaminaris, of both the sorts of Aristolochia, Myrrhe, Frankincense, of each a quarter of an ounce; Therebinthin, one ounce. The Oyl, Wax, and Lithargyr, must be boil'd

together, until it doth not stick to your fingers. Afterwards, the mass being a little cooled, put the Gums to it, being dissolved in Vinegar, which by boiling let evaporate from it, being strained, and pressed hard through the Strainer; at last put in the Powders, Therebinthin, and Oyl of Bays; so make it up to an Emplaster.

I need not adde any thing for the instructing you in making of the Plaister, since the directions set down in the manner of preparing the *Diachylon cum Gummi* will sufficiently guide you.

The Description of *Emplastrum Diapalma*, or *Diachalciteos.*

TAke unsalted Hogs grease cleansed from its skins, one pound; Oyl of Olives pressed out before

fore the Olives are ripe, Lithargyr of Gold powdered fine and sifted, of each one pound and half; white Vitriol burn'd and powder'd, two ounces: the Lithargyr, Grease, and Oyl must be boil'd together on a gentle fire, pouring to them a little Plantane-water, and stirring them continually with a Spatula, *until they come to the body of a Plaister, wherewith being almost cold, you are to mix the Vitriol, and so make it up into a Mass.*

Besides the instructions given you before, you are onely to observe, when this or any other Emplaster is boiling, to drop now and then off of the *Spatula* (wherewith you stir the melted Mass of Emplaster) a drop thereof upon the backside of a Plate, and let it cool; and thereby you may judge whether your Plaister be boil'd enough.

This

together, until it doth not stick to your fingers. Afterwards, the mass being a little cooled, put the Gums to it, being dissolved in Vinegar, which by boiling let evaporate from it, being strained, and pressed hard through the Strainer; at last put in the Powders, Therebinthin, and Oyl of Bays; so make it up to an Emplaster.

I need not adde any thing for the instructing you in making of the Plaister, since the directions set down in the manner of preparing the *Diachylon cum Gummi* will sufficiently guide you.

The Description of *Emplastrum Diapalma*, or *Diachalciteos.*

TAke unsalted Hogs grease cleansed from its skins, one pound; Oyl of Olives pressed out before

fore the Olives are ripe, Lithargyr of Gold powdered fine and sifted, of each one pound and half; white Vitriol burn'd and powder'd, two ounces: the Lithargyr, Grease, and Oyl must be boil'd together on a gentle fire, pouring to them a little Plantane-water, and stirring them continually with a Spatula, *until they come to the body of a Plaister, wherewith being almost cold, you are to mix the Vitriol, and so make it up into a Mass.*

Besides the instructions given you before, you are onely to observe, when this or any other Emplaster is boiling, to drop now and then off of the *Spatula* (wherewith you stir the melted Mass of Emplaster) a drop thereof upon the backside of a Plate, and let it cool; and thereby you may judge whether your Plaister be boil'd enough.

This

This Plaiſter is ſold by the Apothecaries at two pence the ounce.

Obſerve, *That in defect of the foregoing* Paracelſus *Plaiſter, melting of two thirds of* Diachylon, *with one third of* Diapalma, *will very well ſerve for the ſame intent and purpoſe, if not better.*

The Deſcription of the Emplaſtrum Opodeldoch *of* Felix Wurtz, *ſo much cryed up among Surgeons beyond-Sea.*

TAke of the beſt Wax., two pound; Venice Therebinthin, one pound; Genoa *Oyl of Olives, three ounces: melt them together, pouring thereunto of the Juices of Celandine, Oak-leaves, Starwort, and Speedwel, of each one ounce and*

and half; *boil theſe until all the moiſture be conſumed*; *then put to them Gum-ammoniac*, *Galbanum*, *Opopanax*, *diſſolved in Vinegar*, *ſtrained*, *and evaporated* (*in the ſame manner as was directed in preparing the Diachylon*) *of each ſix drams*; *Colophony*, *one ounce and half*; *Amber*, *half an ounce*; *Maſtich*, *Myrrhe*, *Frankincenſe*, *Sarcocolla*, *of each three drams*; *prepar'd Magnet*, *one ounce and half*; *Crocus Martis*, *two ounces*; *Crocus Veneris*, *one ounce*; *prepared Tuthia*, *Lapis Calaminaris*, *of each ten drams*; *of the red ſweet Earth of Vitriol*, *as much as will make the Plaiſter red.*

The manner of Preparing.

Obſerve, That the *Crocus Martis*, and *Veneris*, *Tuthia*, *Lapis Calaminaris*, and Earth of *Vitriol*, muſt

must be put in last, when the Plaister is almost grown cold.

2. The *Magnet* is prepared thus: Being powder'd, make it red-hot in a Crucible, and pour to it of well-dulcified Oyl of *Mars* the same quantity; let them continue over the fire until they be dry.

3. *The Oyl of Mars is prepared thus.*

Take of Allom, one pound; of common Salt, four ounces; distil an *Aqua fortis* from them in a reverberatory Furnace: with this water imbibe the Filings of Steel several times a day, and a rust will stick, which must be washt off clean: let the water evaporate from it to an oylineſs, which must be dulcified by evaporating common water from it once or twice.

The manner of preparing Lapis Calaminaris.

Powder it very ſmall, and heat it red-hot in a Crucible, and quench it by pouring Vinegar a-top it; this repeat thrice.

The *Tuthia* is prepared in the ſame manner; excepting that inſtead of Vinegar, it muſt be quenched with Fenil or Celandine-water.

The Preparation of Crocus Veneris.

Take Copper beaten into very thin Plates, put them into a Crucible in Layes (which is termed among *Chymiſts*, *Stratum ſupra ſtratum*) one over the other, ſtrewing ſome common Salt between every Lay; then cauſe them to-

to be nealed together; which done, caſt the Plates and Salt into cold water, and waſh them clean from their blackneſs; then put them again in Lays with Salt as before, neal them, and then caſt them into cold water. This nealing and waſhing repeat three or four times, or oftner: The water wherein the Plates were waſhed being ſettled, decant or pour off from the ſetlings on the bottom, which muſt be ſweetned, by oft pouring warm water on them, and letting them ſettle, and then pouring it off again; repeat the waſhing ſo oft, until the aforeſaid ſettlings taſte free of the Salt.

Crocus Martis *prepare thus:*

Put Filings of Steel into a Crucible, which ſet in a reveberatory-Furnace for four and twenty hours; then

then caſt the red-hot Steel into a large earthen Pan that's full of water; ſtir it well together, and pour it off into another earthen Pan; then evaporate the water, and on the bottom you will finde the *Crocus Martis.*

The Preparation of the Earth of Vitriol.

Calcine Vitriol in an earthen Pot to a red colour; powder it, and pour water on it, which let ſtand four and twenty hours to ſettle, then pour off the water: This repeat ſo often, until it's ſweetned, and all the ſharpneſs is taken off.

Theſe Emplaſters are ſufficient for all intentions; however, thoſe that deſire to make uſe of ſome other common Emplaſters, they may buy them from the *Drug-*

giſts,

to be nealed together; which done, caſt the Plates and Salt into cold water, and waſh them clean from their blackneſs; then put them again in Lays with Salt as before, neal them, and then caſt them into cold water. This nealing and waſhing repeat three or four times, or oftner: The water wherein the Plates were waſhed being ſetled, decant or pour off from the ſetlings on the bottom, which muſt be ſweetned, by oft pouring warm water on them, and letting them ſettle, and then pouring it off again; repeat the waſhing ſo oft, until the aforeſaid ſettlings taſte free of the Salt.

Crocus Martis *prepare thus:*

Put Filings of Steel into a Crucible, which ſet in a reveberatory-Furnace for four and twenty hours; then

then cast the red-hot Steel into a large earthen Pan that's full of water; stir it well together, and pour it off into another earthen Pan; then evaporate the water, and on the bottom you will finde the *Crocus Martis.*

The Preparation of the Earth of Vitriol.

Calcine Vitriol in an earthen Pot to a red colour; powder it, and pour water on it, which let stand four and twenty hours to settle, then pour off the water: This repeat so often, until it's sweetned, and all the sharpness is taken off.

These Emplasters are sufficient for all intentions; however, those that desire to make use of some other common Emplasters, they may buy them from the *Drug-*

gists,

gists, that keep Journey-men-*Apothecaries* for the same purpose, at as cheap a rate as they can prepare them themselves, which is far cheaper than you buy them from the Apothecaries; who oft by keeping them too long in their Shops, or not preparing them exactly, sell Emplasters far worse, and of much less vertue, than those that are sold by the *Druggists*, who commonly take great care that their Medicaments shall be well and exactly prepared.

THE *Rates of* Emplasters *at the Druggists you may see at the end of the ensuing Table of Rates and Prices of* Druggs.

The

The Rates and Prices current of Drugs, and other Commodities belonging to Phyſick, as they are commonly ſold at by the Druggiſts in London.

Radices, *or Roots.*

Acorus, the pound 2 *Shillings.*
Angelica, the pound 6 *d.*
Ariſtolochia rotunda, the pound 1 *s.*
Ariſtolochia longa, the pound 1 *s.*
Aſarum, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Behen Album, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Behen Rubrum, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Biſtort, the pound 9 *d.*
Carlina, the pound 8 *d.*
China, according to its goodneſs, the pound from 4 *s.* to 6 *s.*

China

China lapid. or Flinty China, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Contrayerva, the pound 12 *s.*
Coſtus dulcis, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Coſtus amarus, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Curcuma, Turmerick, the pound 8 *d.*
Cyperus longus, the pound 1 *s.*
Cyperus rotundus, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Dictamnum album, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Doronicum Romanum, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Elicampane, the pound 1 *s.*
Eringo, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Galanga, Galingal, the pound 4 *s.*
Gentian, the pound 8 *d.*
Glycyrrhiza Angl. or Engliſh Liquoris, the pound 1 *s.*
Glycyrrhiza Hiſp. or Spaniſh Liquoris, the pound 6 *d.*
Hellebore white, the pound 1 *s.*
Hellebore black, the pound 1 *s.*
Hermodactyls, the pound 1 *s.*
Jalap, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Iris

Iris Flor. Orris of *Florence*, the pound 8 *d.*
Mechoacan, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Meum, the pound 5 *s.*
Rad. phu maj. the pound 4 *s.*
Polypodium of the Oak, the pound 8 *d.*
Pyrethrum, the pound 1 *s.*
Rhapontic, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Rhubarb the beſt, the pound 14 *s.*
Rubia tinctorum, the pound 1 *s.* 6*d.*
Sarſaparil. according to its goodneſs, the pound from 4 *s.* to 5 *s.*
Scorzonera, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Serpentaria Virginiana, the pound 8 *s.*
Squils, the pound 6 *d.*
Spikenard Celt. the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Spikenard Indian, the pound 8 *s.*
Thapſia, the pound 6 *s.*
Tormentil, the pound 10 *d.*
Turbith, the pound 6 *s.*
Zedoary, the pound 2 *s.*

Cortices,

Cortices, *or Barks.*

Cassia lignea, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Cortex Elatheriæ, the ounce 5 *d.*
Clove-bark, the pound 2 *s.*
Caper-bark, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Guaiacum-bark, the pound 6 *d.*
Jesuits bark, the ounce 4 *s.*
Pomgranat-bark, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Tamarise-bark, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Winters-bark, the pound 2 *s.*

Ligna, *or Woods.*

Lignum Aloës, the ounce 9 *d.*
Lignum Aspalathi, the ounce 1 *s.*
Lignum Colubrinum, the pound 5 *s.*
Lignum Guaiaci, or *Lignum Vitæ*, the pound 2 *d.*
Lignum Juniperi, the pound 1 *s.*
Lignum Mastichinum, the pound 2 *s.*
Lignum Nephriticum, the pound 8 *s.*
Lignum Rhodii, the pound 6 *d.*
Santalum album, white Sanders, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.* *Santalum*

Santalum citrinum, yellow Sanders, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Santalum rubrum, red Sanders, the pound 8 *d.*
Saſſafras cut, the pound 6 *d.*

Folia, *or Leaves.*

Adianthum album, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Adianthum nigrum, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Dictamnum Creticum, leaves, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Cuſcuta, the pound 1 *s.*
Ceterach, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Epithymum, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Chamæpitys, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Malabathr. leaves, the pound 8 *s.*
Soldanella, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Scordium Creticum, the pound 1 *s* 4 *d.*
Scordium common, the pound 1 *s.*
Senna Alexandr. the beſt, the pound 4 *s.*
Senna of *Aleppo*, the pound 3 *s.*

Flores,

Flores, *or Flowers:*

Balauſtia, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Chamomel-flow. the pound 1 *s.* 2 *d.*
Crocus Angl. Engliſh-Saffron, according to its goodneſs, the pound at preſent is from 50 *s.* to 54 *s.*
Crocus Hiſp. Spaniſh-Saffron, the pound 24 *s.*
Crocus Orient. India-Saffron, the ounce 3 *s.* 6 *d.*
Melilot-flowers, the pound 1 *s.*
Flor. Origani, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Flor. Polii montani, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Red Roſe-flow. dried, the pound 4 *s.*
Flor. Stæchados, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Flor. Schœnanthi, the pound 8 *s.*

Fructus, *or Fruits.*

Alkekengi, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Bay-berries, the pound 4 *d.*

Car-

Carpobalſamum, the pound 2 *s.* 4 *d.*
Caſſia Fiſtularis, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Coculus Indus, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Cicers red, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Colocynthis, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Cubebs, the pound 2 *s.* 4 *d.*
Galls, the pound 8 *d.*
Hederæ Baccæ, the pound 4 *s.*
Juniper-berries, the pound, 4 *d.*
Jujubes, the pound 2 *s.*
Lupins, the pound 8 *d.*
Myrtle-berries, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Myrobalans citrin, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Myrobalans emblic. the poun. 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Myrobalans chebul. the pou. 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Myrobalans belliric. the poun. 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Myrobalans indic. the poun. 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Nuces Cupreſſi, Cypreſs Nuts, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Nuces vomicæ, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Nuclei pinei, Pine-kernels, the pound 2 *s.*
Pepper white, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Pepper long, the pound 9 *d.*

Pepper of Jamaica, the pound 2*s*. 4*d*.
Sebeſtens, the pound 3*s*.
Tamarinds, the pound 8*d*.

Semina, *or Seeds*.

Althææ, the pound 1*s*.
Anethi, the pound 8*d*.
Angelica-ſeeds, the pound 1*s*.
Agnus caſtus-ſeeds, the pound 2*s*. 8*d*.
Ammeos-ſeeds, the pound 1*s*. 4*d*.
Amomi-ſeeds, the pound 2*s*. 8*d*.
Anniſeeds, the pound 6*d*.
Apii, the pound 1*s*.
Broom-ſeeds, 1*s*.
Burdock, the pound 1*s*.
Bombacks, the pound 2*s*. 8*d*.
Cardamom, the pound 4*s*.
Carduus Benedictus-ſeeds, the pound 1*s*. 4*d*.
Carui-ſeeds, the pound 4*d*.
Cataputiæ, the pound 5*s*.
Citron, the pound 8*s*.
Carthamum-ſeeds, the pound 1*s*.

Cichorei,

Cichorei, the pound 1 *s.*
Coriander-ſeeds, the pound 4 *d.*
Cucumber, the pound 1 *s.*
Citrul, the pound 1 *s.*
Cumin-ſeeds, the pound 4 *d.*
Daucus Creticus, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Common *Daucus*, the pound 8 *d.*
Sweet Fennel, the pound 10 *d.*
Common *Fennel*-ſeeds, the pou. 4 *d.*
Fenugrec-ſeeds, the pound 4 *d.*
Gourge, the pound 1 *s.*
Henbane, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Linſeeds, the pound 3 *d.*
Lettice, the pound 1 *s.*
Leviſticum, the pound 1 *s.*
Lithoſpermum, the pound 1 *s.*
S. Malvæ, the pound 1 *s.*
S. Melonum, the pound 1 *s.*
S. Napi, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Nettle-ſeeds common, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Nettle-ſeeds Roman, the pound 5 *s.*
Nigella-ſeeds, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Orobi, the pound 2 *s.*

Poppey white ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 2 *d.*
Poppey black ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Parſley of *Macedonia* ſeeds, the pound 8 *s.*
Peponum, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Paradiſe Grains, the pound 6 *d.*
Purſlane, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Piony-ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Parſley common, the pound 1 *s.*
Pſyllium-ſeeds, the pound 8 *d.*
Plantane, the pound 1 *s.*
Quince-ſeeds, the pound 4 *s.*
Rocket-ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Rue, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Seſeli of *Candia* ſeeds, the pound 2 *s.*
Seſeli common ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.*
Sumach, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Staphis agria ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.*
Sorrel, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Saxifrage, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Thlaſpi-ſeeds, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Wormſeed, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

Simples *grown out of Plants.*

Agarick the beſt, the pou. 6*s.* 8*d.*
The outward parings of *Agarick*, the pound 2 *s.*
Kermes Grains, the pound 5 *s.*
Fungi Sambuci, the pound 2 *s.*
Viſcum quercinum, the pound 1 *s*,
Sponge, the pound, 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

Of liquid Juices there is onely

Kermes Juice, the pound 6 *s.*

Concreted Juices, Gums, *and* Roſins.

Acacia vera, the pound 10 *s.*
Aloës Succotrina according to its goodneſs, the pound from 4 *s.* to 6 *s.*
Aloës Caballina, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

Amber white, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Amber yellow, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Asa fœtida, the pound 2 *s.* 4 *d.*
Asphaltum, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Balsam of *Peru*, the pound 16 *s.*
Balsam of *Tolu*, the ounce 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Bitumen, the pound 5 *s.* 2 *d.*
Bdellium, the pound 4 *s.*
Benjamin coutse, the pound 2 *s.*
Benjamin fine, the pound 4 *s.*
Cambogia, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Camphor, the pound 8 *s.*
Caranna, the pound 12 *s.*
Colophony, the pound 4 *d.*
Elaterium, the ounce 1 *l.* 16 *s.*
Frankincense, the pound 4 *d.*
Galbanum, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Gum. Ammoniac. the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Gum. Animæ, the pound 6 *s.*
Gum. Arabic, the pound 1 *s.*
Gum. Coopal, the pound 5 *s.*
Gum. Dragant, the pound 2 *s.*
Gum. Elemi, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Gum. Hederæ, the pound 8 *s.*

Gum.

Gum. Juniperi, the pound 1 *s.*
Gum. Lac. the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Hypociſtis, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Labdanum, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Liquidambar, the pound 8 *s.*
Liquoris juice, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Manna, according to its goodneſs, the pound, from 2 *s.* to 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Maſtich, according to its fineneſs, the pound, from 2 *s.* 8 *d.* to 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Mouth Glew, the pound 5 *s.*
Myrrhe, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Olibanum, the pound 2 *s.*
Opium, the pound 12 *s.*
Opobalſamum, the ounce from 15 to 20 *s.*
Opopanax, the pound 5 *s.*
Pitch of *Burgundy*, the pound 4 *d.*
Roſin, common, the pound 3 *d.*
Stone-Pitch, the pound 2 *d.*
Sagapenum, the pound 6 *s.*
Sanguis Draconis in the lump, the pound 4 *s.*
Sanguis Draconis in tears, the pound 8 *s.*

Sarcocolla, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Scammony, the pound 12 *s.*
Storax Calamit. the pound 8 *s.*
Storax liquid. the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Tacamahaca in the lump, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Tacamahaca in the ſhell, the ounce 1 *s.*
Tartar Rheniſh, the pound 8 *d.*
Tartar French, the pound 4 *d.*
Therebinthin common of Firr, the pound 4 *d.*
Therebinthin of *Venice*, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Therebinthin of *Cypreſs*, the pound 6 *s.* 8 *d.*
Therebinthin of *Chio*, the ſame.

Animals, *their parts, and their Excrements.*

Bezoar Oriental, the ounce from 30 *s.* to 40 *s.*
Bezoar Occidental, the ounce 16 *s.*
A *Boars Tooth* is worth 1 *s.*

Caſtor

Caſtor of *Ruſſia*, the ounce 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Caſtor of *New-England*, the ounc. 1 *s.*
Cantharides, Spaniſh Flies, the pound 4 *s.*
Crabs Eyes, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Crabs Claws, *cheli cancrorum*, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Cranium humanum, A dead mans ſkull, if ſound, is worth 8, 9, or ſometimes 10, or 11 *s.*
Civet, the dram 5 *s.* 6 *d.*
Fox lungs, the pound 2 *s.*
Harts Horn whole, the pound 8 *d.*
Harts Horn ſhavings, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Harts Horn burnt, the pound 1 *s.*
Ivory raſpt, the pound 4 *d.*
Ivory burnt, *Spodium*, the pound 1 *s.*
Ichthyocolla, Iſing-glaſs, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Musk, the dram 5 *s.*
Mummy, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Os è cordle Cervi, the Bone of a Stags Heart, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Sericum crudum, the pound 6 *s.*
Scuttle-bone, *Os sepiæ*, the pound 1 *s.*
Sea-Horse Tooth, the ounce 4 *d.*
Sea-Horse Pizzle, the ounce 4 *d.*
Skink, a piece 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Sevum cervi, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Sperma ceti, the ounce 3 *s.*
Stags Pizzle, *Priapus Cervi*, the ounce 6 *d.*
Ungula Alcis, Elks Claw, a piece 2 *s.*
White Wax, the pound 2 *s.*
Wax yellow, the pound 1 *s.* 4.

Minerals, *Metals*, and *Stones*.

Æruga, Verdigrise, the pound 2 *s.*
Allom Roch, the pound 6 *d.*
Allom feather'd, the pound 5 *s.*
Antimony, the pound 6 *d.*
Argentum vivum, Quicksilver, the pound 4 *s.*

Arme-

Armene Bole, the pound 1 *s.*

Borax, the pound 4 *s.*

Cerusſa, white Lead, the pound 4 *d.*

Chalybis limatura, the filings of Steel the pound 6 *d.*

Chalyb. acicul. limatura, the pound 1 *s.*

Cinnabar natural, the ounce 3 *s.*

Cinnabaris artificialis, Vermilion, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

Cryſtal, the pound 5 *s.*

Lapis Ætites Ind. Indian Eagle-Stone, according to their bigneſs and goodneſs, a piece from 10 *s.* to 40 *s.*

Lapis Ætites Germ. German Eagle-Stone, a piece, from 5 *s.* to 20 *s.*

Lapis Calaminaris, the pound 6 *d.*

Lapis Corneolus in fragments, the ounce 1 *s.*

Lapis Gagates, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Lapis Hyacinthus, in fragments, the ounce 1 *s.*

Lapis Hæmatites, Blood ſtone, the pound 2 *s*. 8 *d*.
Lapis Sapphir, in fragments, the ounce 1 *s*.
Lapis Judaicus, the ounce 1 *s*. 6 *d*.
Lapis Sarda, in fragments, the ounce 1 *s*.
Lapis Smaragdus, in fragments, the ounce 1 *s*.
Lapis Lyncis, the ounce 1 *s*. 6 *d*.
Lapis Hybernicus, Iriſh-Slate, the pound 6 *d*.
Lapis Magnet. the ounce 4 *d*.
Lapis Lazuli, Azure Stone, the ounce 2 *s*.
Lapis Nephriticus, the ounce 5 *s*.
Lapis Topazius, the ounce 1 *s*. 6 *d*.
Lithargyr of Gold, the pound 6 *d*.
Lithargyr of Silver, the pound 4 *d*.
Mercury ſublimate, the pound 5 *s*. 8 *d*. or 6 *s*.
Mercury-precipitate, the pound 8 *s*.
Minium, Red Lead, the pound 3 *d*.
Oſteocolla, the pound 5 *s*.
Pompholyx, the pou. 1 *s*. 6 *d*. *Sal*

Sal armoniacum, the pound 1 *s.*
Sal gemmæ, the pound 1 *s.*
Sal nitrum, Salt Peter refined, in the lump, or cryſtallized, the pound 10 *d.*
Sulphur vivum, the pound 1 *s.*
Flos Sulphuris, the pound 8 *d.*
Talck of *Venice*, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Talck common, the pound 4 *d.*
Terra Lemnia, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Tuthia, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Vitriol white, the pound 10 *d.*
Vitriol Roman, the pound 4 *s.*
Vitriol common, or Copperas, the pound 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Sea-Simples.

Ambergrieſe, the dram 18 *s.*
Coral white, the pound 2 *s.*
Coral red, the pound 4 *s.*
Corallina, Sea-moſs, the pound 1 *s.*
Seed-Pearls Oriental, the ounce from 4 *s.* to 8 *s.*

Seed

Seed Pearls occidental, the ounce from 3 *s.* to 6 *s.*

Mother of Pearl, the ounce, 6 *d.*

The Prices among the Druggists of some particulars ready prepared by their Journy-men, *or elsewhere, which you may buy far cheaper of the said Druggists, than you can prepare them your self.*

Simples.

Elicampane powder, the po. 16 *d.*

Liquoris powder the finest, the pound 2 *s.*

Liquoris powder common, the pound 8 *d.*

Orange-flower-Water, or *Aqua Naphthæ*, the pint 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Orange-flower-Butter, or *Unguent. flor. aurant.* the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*

Plumbum ustum, or Lead burnt, the pound 1 *s.*

Red

Red Saunders powder, or *Lig. Santal. rubr. pulv.* the pound 8 *d.*

Trochiſci de Viperis Venet. the ounce 2 *s.*

Trochiſci de Viperis Novæ Angliæ the ounce 18 *d.*

Turmerick powder, or *Curcum. pulv.* the pound 8 *d.*

Compounds.

Diaſcordium, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Mithridate, the pound 6 *s.*

London-Treacle, the pound 2 *s.*

Treacle-Water, the pint 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Prices of ſome Oyls and Emplaſters ſold by the Druggiſts.

Oleum Lateritium, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

Oleum de Ben, the ounce 1 *s.*

Oleum Capiviæ, the ounce 2 *s.*

Oleum

Oleum Nervinum, the pound 1 *s.*
Oleum Palmæ, the pound 1 *s.*
Petroleum, the pound 3 *s.*
Unguentum Pomatum, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Emplastrum Diachylon simple, the pound 9 *d.*
Emplastrum de Minio, the pound 9 *d.*
Emplastrum Diapalma, the pound 9 *d.*
Emplastrum Meliloti, the pound 9 *d.*
Emplastrum Stictícum Paracelsi, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*

The Prices Current of Ingredients that are to be bought of the Grocers.

Almonds sweet, *Jordan*, the pound 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Almonds sweet of *Valentia*, the pound 10 *d.* *Al-*

Almonds bitter, the pound 10 *d.*
Cinnamon, the pound 8 *s.*
Cloves, the pound 7 *s.*
Dates, the pound 8 *d.*
French Barley, the pound 4 *d.*
Ginger, the pound 6 *d.*
Mace, the pound 13 *s.* 4 *d.*
Nutmegs, the pound 6 *s.*
Pearl Barley, the pound 6 *d.*
Piſtaches, the pound 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Sugarcandy white, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Sugarcandy brown, the pound 10 *d.*

The

The Prices of Chymical Preparations at the Chymists, *or at the* Druggists, *who sell the same Chymical Preparations at the same Rates; which they can very well do, in regard they buy great quantities of them from the Chymists, at much cheaper Rates than they will sell lesser proportions to particular persons.*

Antimonium Diaphoreticum, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Bezoardicum Minerale, the ounce 5 *s.*
Ceruſſa Antimonii, the ounce 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
Chalybs præparat. the pound 2 *s.*
Crocus Metallorum, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d*
Crocus Martis, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Mercurius Dulcis ſubl. the ounce 10 *d.*
Mercurius Vitæ, the ounce 3 *s.*
Mercurius Præcipitat. albus dulcis, the ounce 3 *s.* *Magi-*

Magisterium perlarum, the ounce 5 *s.*
Magisterium Corallorum, the ounce 2 *s.*
Regulus Antimonii, the pound 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
Tartarum Vitriolatum, the ounce 1 *s.* 4 *d.*
Turbith Mineral, the ounce, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Vitrum Antimonii, the pound 2 *s.*

The Prices of Chymical Oyls and Spirits.

Aqua fortis single, the pound 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Aqua fortis double, the pound 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
Balsam of *Sulphur*, the pound 8 *s.*
Elixir proprietatis, the ounce 18 *d.*
Lac Sulphuris, the ounce 3 *s.*
Oleum Absinthii, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
Oleum Anisi, the ounce 1 *s.*
Oleum Carui, the ounce 2 *s.*

Oleum

Oleum Citri, the ounce 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Oleum Cinnamoni, the oun. 1 *l.* 12 *s.*
Oleum Cumini, the ounce 1 *s.*
Oleum Ceræ, the ounce 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
Oleum Garyophyllorum, the ounce 5 *s.*
Oleum Jessemi, the ounce 5 *s.*
Oleum Juniperi, the ounce 2 *s.*
Oleum Nucis moschatæ, the ounce 2 *s.*
Oleum Origani, the ounce 2 *s.* 8 *d.*
Oleum Rhodii, the ounce 5 *s.*
Oleum de Sassafras, the ounce 3 *s.*
Oleum Sulphuris per campanam, the ounce, 10 *d.*
Oleum Succini, the ounce 1 *s.*
Oleum Tartari per deliq. the ounce 1. *s.*
Oleum Vitrioli, the pound 5 *s.* 4 *d.*
Spiritus cornu cervi, the ounc. 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Spiritus Salis, the pound 8 *s.*
Spiritus Salis armoniaci, the ounce 1 *s.*
Spiritus Cochleariæ, the ounce 9 *d.*

The Prices of Chymical Salts.

Sal Abſinthii, the ounce 1 *s.*
Sal Arthemiſiæ, the ounce 2 *s.*
Sal Cardui Benedicti, the ounce 2 *s.*
Sal Chalybis, the ounce 1 *s.*
Sal Cochleariæ, the ounce 1 *s.*
Sal Fraxini, the ounce 10 *d.*
Sal Geniſtæ, the ounce 10 *d.*
Sal Prunellæ, the pound 1 *s.* 8 *d.*
Sal Succini, the ounce 5 *s.*
Sal Tartari, the ounce 8 *d.*
Sal Vitrioli, the ounce 8 *d.*
Saccharum Saturni, the ounce 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

THE

THE Family-Physician.

CHAP. I.

Of Vomitives.

The Description of a gentle Vomitive.

TAke luke-warm water a pint, adde to it six or eight spoonfuls of sweet Salade-Oyl; drink it off warm: or if your Stomach be full and inclined to vomit, drink off a Pint or two of warm *Cardus*-Posset.

Another

Another gentle Vomitive.

Take three or four Radiſhes, bruiſe them, and boyl them in a pint of ſmall Ale, until one half be boyl'd away; preſs the Liquor hard through a Strainer, and adde to it one ounce of freſh Butter, or 2 or 3 ſpoonfuls of ſweet Oyl.

Another Vomitive.

Diſſolve two ſcruples, or a dram of Saltpeter, in a pint of fat broath.

Another ſomewhat ſtronger.

Take of the yellow Bark of *Frangula* three drams, or the ſame quantity of Broom-flowers; boyl it or them a quarter of an hour in half a pint of ſmall Ale; ſtrain it, and drink it off warm.

Another

Another.

Take a dram and half of Orach-ſeeds powdered, and drink it off in a quarter of a Pint of warm Poſſet-Ale, or fat broath.

Or,

Take a dram of dried Pompion-Root powdered; or a dram of Nettle-ſeeds powdered; or a dram of the inner Bark of Walnut-tree powdered; or 3 drams of Radiſh-ſeeds powdered; or three drams of Garden-creſs-ſeeds powdered; likewiſe a dram of fine grated Agarick, taken in a draught of fat broath, will with ſome operate very well by Vomit.

Alſo threeſcore drops of the juice of green Tobacco-leaves taken in Poſſet, doth Vomit very ſmartly.

The

The best Vomitive among Vegetables is this following.

Take five or six leaves of green Asaraback leaves, bruise them in a Stone Mortar, and whilest you are bruising them, pour to them by spoonfuls, a quarter of a pint of Whitewine, or Ale; having mixed them well together, press out the Liquor hard, through a Canvas Strainer.

Likewise, in stead of the leaves, you may take a dram of Asaraback roots dryed and powdered, in a draught of Posset, or warm Ale. *Sam. Cooke says that's false*

CHAP. II.

Of Potions.

THe Description of a Cordial Potion, such as *Apothecaries* commonly prepare you in all cases,

when you make use of them, imagining, though it doth you but little good, it will do you no great harm, except it be to your purse.

Take of Baum water, Black-cherry water, Carduus Water, of each one ounce and half; Treacle water, one ounce; Syrup of Gilliflowers, one ounce; mix them in a glass Viol. As oft as you prepare this your self, you will save three shillings by it.

In many cases, if you must needs have that which is called a Cordial, a quarter of a pint of good fresh small Beer, and an ounce of Syrup of Gilliflowers dissolved in it, and so taking two or three spoonfuls every two hours, may do as well as the best Cordial, to please your conceit; for you must know, that very oft Cordials are prescribed only for to gratifie your Phansie, and the *Apothecaries* Avarice; the right

right Cordial being that, which removes the Cause of your distemper, and upon that be assured your Heart and other Bowels will soon recover strength, and revive.

The Description of a Perle Cordial.

Take of the distilled waters of Citron, Wood-Sorrel, Dragons and Carduus, of each one ounce; *Aqua Mirabilis*, six drams; Pearl prepared (that is only ground on a Marble, with a few drops of Rose water into an impalpable powder) one dram; Syrup of Gilliflowers, one ounce: so shake them together in a four ounce Glass, and take it by spoonfuls, as directed before.

The Description of an Universal purgative Potion.

Take half an ounce of the best

Senna, one dram of ſweet Fennil ſeeds bruiſed, ſteep them all night in ſomewhat more than a quarter of a pint of clear Poſſet Ale; next morning ſtrain and preſs it, diſſolving into the liquor one ounce of good Manna, then ſtrain it once over again.

Another univerſal purgative Potion.

Take half an ounce of Polypody roots of the Oak, a handful of Agrimony, ſix Damask Prunes, one ounce of Currents, half an ounce of Senna, one dram of green Anniſeeds; boyl them gently for a quarter of an hour in half a pint of water; preſs the liquor through a ſtrainer, and ſweeten it with brown Sugar.

Another univerſal Purge.

Take two drams of Senna, one dram

dram of Rhubarb, two ſcruples of Agarick, half a dram of ſweet Fennil ſeeds, a ſcruple of Cinnamon; ſteep them all night in ſomewhat more than a quarter of a pint of the Decoction of Currents; Preſs the liquor next morning through a ſtrainer, and diſſolve therein one ounce of Syrup of Roſes Laxative.

CHAP. III.

Of Emulſions, and Almond Milk.

The manner how to prepare an Emulſion to cool the Kidneys, and to take off the heat and ſharpneſs of Urine.

TAke of ſweet Almonds blanched one ounce, of the four greater Cold Seeds, of each half an ounce; then firſt bruiſe the ſeeds well in a ſtone Mortar with a wooden Peſtle; this done, put

the Almonds to them, and bruiſe them together, pouring to them as they are bruiſing by three or four ſpoonfuls at a time, a pint of Barly water; then preſs the liquor through a ſtrainer, and ſweeten it with white Sugar.

The manner of preparing Almond Milk.

Take four ounces of ſweet Almonds blanched, bruiſe them in a ſtone Mortar, and while you are bruiſing them, pour to them by degrees a pint of Barley water, preſs the liquor hard through a canvas ſtrainer, and ſweeten it with as much white Sugar as will make it grateful.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of Clysters.

The Description of a laxative Clyster.

TAke of white Lilly roots one ounce, of Marshmallows, Pellitory, and Mercury leaves, of each a handful; of Chamomil flowers two pugils, or one handful; common Fennil seeds half an ounce; boyl them in a pint and half of water to a pint; strain the liquor, and therein dissolve one ounce of Electuary Lenitive, three ounces of common Oyl, two ounces of brown Sugar, and a little Salt, strain it once again, and use it warm.

Observ. *Strain the Decoction (being warm) of the foresaid Roots and Herbs into a bason, and with the*

back-side of a spoon dissolve the Electuary and Honey by stirring of them together; then strain it once again from the little lumps, that may not be thorowly dissolved, which otherwise would stop the Clyster-pipe, and hinder it from passing; if it be grown too cold, you must warm it again, before you administer it.

Another laxative Clyster.

Add to the ingredients of the foresaid Decoction half an ounce of Senna; boyl it, then strain the liquor, and dissolve in it four or five spoonfuls of brown Sugar, with four spoonfuls of Oyl, and a little Salt. Administer it warm.

An Emollient Clyster.

Take a pint of fat Broath, dissolve in it four or five spoonfuls of

of brown Sugar; and administer it warm.

A Clyster against the Choliek.

Take Marshmallow roots one ounce; Mallows, Rue, Origan, Calamint, of each a handful, dried *Virginia* Tobacco leaves, half an ounce; Bay berries, six drams; Linseeds, half an ounce; boyl them in a little more than a pint of water: strain it, and thereunto add eight or nine spoonfuls of common Oyl.

An Anodyne Clyster against Gripes.

Boyl a pint of Milk once up, and mix with it the yolk of one Egge, and four spoonfuls of brown Sugar.

An adstringent Clyster against a Looseness, and Dysenteries.

Take half an ounce of Tormentil roots; of the leaves of Plantane and Shepherds purse, of each one handful; red Rose leaves, two pugils; Cypress Nuts, two drams; boyl them in Smiths water unto a pint, and mix with it the yolks of two Eggs well beaten.

A Clyster against pains of the Stone.

Take of the leaves of Pellitory, Mallows, and Mercury, of each one handful; Fenugreek seeds, and Bay berries, of each half an ounce; Chamomil flowers, two pugils: boyl them in water unto a pint: dissolve therein one ounce of *Venice Therebinthin*, which must be done thus; warm two ounces of common Oyl, there-

therewith mix the foresaid *Therebinthin* with a Spoon or *Spatula*, which then will easily mix with the foresaid Decoction.

CHAP. V.

Of Suppositories.

TAke a Beet root, or a Cabbage root, cut it according to the length and shape of your fore-finger, that is, Taper; onely a little pointed at one end; dust it about with a little Salt powdered fine, and put it up your fundament.

Another.

Take a piece of Castle Soap, shape it as was directed before, and make use of it. Or, take an end of a Tallow Candle, and dust it a little with Salt powdered.

Another.

An adstringent Clyster against a Looseness, and Dysenteries.

Take half an ounce of Tormentil roots; of the leaves of Plantane and Shepherds purse, of each one handful; red Rose leaves, two pugils; Cypress Nuts, two drams; boyl them in Smiths water unto a pint, and mix with it the yolks of two Eggs well beaten.

A Clyster against pains of the Stone.

Take of the leaves of Pellitory, Mallows, and Mercury, of each one handful; Fenugreek seeds, and Bay berries, of each half an ounce; Chamomil flowers, two pugils: boyl them in water unto a pint: dissolve therein one ounce of *Venice Therebinthin*, which must be done thus; warm two ounces of common Oyl, there-

therewith mix the foresaid *Therebinthin* with a Spoon or *Spatula*, which then will easily mix with the foresaid Decoction.

CHAP. V.

Of Suppositories.

TAke a Beet root, or a Cabbage root, cut it according to the length and shape of your fore-finger, that is, Taper; onely a little pointed at one end; dust it about with a little Salt powdered fine, and put it up your fundament.

Another.

Take a piece of Castle Soap, shape it as was directed before, and make use of it. Or, take an end of a Tallow Candle, and dust it a little with Salt powdered.

Another.

Another.

Take Honey, and boyl it up to a thickneſs and hardneſs, mix with it twenty grains of *Aloes* powdered, or (if required more ſtimulating) twenty grains of *Scammony* powdered, or twenty grains of *Colocynth* powdered.

CHAP. VI.

Of Juleps.

A cooling Julep in Fevers.

TAke a quart of Barley water, ſqueeſe in it the juice of one large Lemon, or of two ſmall ones, then ſweeten it with as much white Sugar, as will make it palatable.

Another.

Another.

Take of the diſtilled waters of Succory, Sorrel, and Violets, of each four ounces; diſſolve in them three ounces of Syrup of Limons, or Syrup of Sorrel.

CHAP. VI.

Of Decoctions.

A Pectoral Decoction againſt Coughs, and Phthiſicks.

TAke of Elicampane, Eringo, and Liquoris roots, of each half an ounce; Currents one ounce; Figs, twenty in Number; Dates, ten in number; Maidenhair, one handful; ſweet Fennil ſeeds, half an ounce: boil them in Spring water unto a pint and half; ſtrain the liquor, and diſſolve therein one ounce and half of clarified Honey.

A

A Decoction against the Dropsie.

Take of the chips of *Guaiacum* wood, two ounces; Sassafras wood cut small, one ounce; of the roots of Swallow-wort, Florentine Oris, of each one ounce; Agrimony, Pennyroyal, Horehound, of each one handful; Roman Wormwood, half a handful; Juniper berries, and Parsley seeds, of each one ounce; Clove bark, three drams: boyl them in Whitewine and water, of each the same measure, unto a quart: strain the liquor, and therein dissolve three ounces of clarified Honey.

A Decoction against the Stone.

Take of Restharrow roots, one ounce, Horse-radish roots, half an ounce; Saxifrage leaves, and *Venus* Bason, of each one handful; *Alkekengi* berries, or Winter Cherries, fifty

fifty in number; *Milium Solis*, ſix drams; ſweet Fennil, Burdock and Saxifrage ſeeds; of each half an ounce; Juniper berries, ſix drams; Rheniſh Tartar, a quarter of an ounce; boil them in half White-wine, and half Water unto one pint and half: ſtrain the liquor, and keep it in a glaſs. Take a quarter of a pint Mornings and Afternoons.

A Decoction againſt a Dyſentery and other Looſneſſes.

Take Tormentil, and Snake-weed roots, of each half an ounce; red Saunders, ſix drams; Comfrey leaves, half a handful; Myrtle berries, ſix drams; red Roſe leaves, one handful: boyl them in Smiths forge-water unto a quart.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Gargarisms.

A Gargarism to purge the Brain of Flegm.

TAke of Elicampane roots, one ounce; of the tops of Hyssop, and Sage, of each one handful; *Pyrethrum* root, or Pellitory of *Spain*, two drams; long Pepper, Cubebs, of each one dram, boyl them in half Whitewine, and half Water, unto a pint. Strain the liquor, and therein dissolve two ounces of Syrup of Vinegar.

A Gargarism against the swelling and inflammation of the Throat.

Take of Plantane water four ounces; Rose water, and Self-heal water, of each two ounces; dissolve in them Syrup of Mulberries two

two ounces; *Sal. Prunellæ* half a dram.

A Gargarism against foul Scorbutick Gums.

Take Tormentil and *Aristoloehia rotunda* roots half an ounce, Pilewort, Sage, and Garden Scurvey-grass, of each one handful: boyl them in water to a pint; therein dissolve two scruples of flowers of *Sal Armoniac.*

CHAP. VIII.

Of Collyria's, *or Eye Medicines.*

An Eye-water to clear the sight.

TAke Celandine, Eye-bright, Vervain, and Rue, of each three handfuls; sweet Fennil, and Cummin seeds, of each six drams; Mace and Cloves, of each three drams;

drams; steep them in French Wine and Spring water, of each one pint; afterwards distil the water off in a glass Body with a glass Head in Sand.

An Eye Water against Heat, Redness, and sharp Rhumes of the Eyes.

Take Rosewater and Eyebright-water of each two ounces: of *Trochisci albi Rhasis* one dram; two scarred *Tuthia* twenty grains; mix them together in a glass.

The Green Eyewater *to remove Specks and Pearles from the Eye.*

Take a quarter of an ounce of *Verdigriese* powder'd very fine; *Aloës* powder'd one dram; boyl them in Rose water and White-wine of each five ounces; then while it is yet warm, filtrate it through brown Paper.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of Cataplaſms, *or Poulteſſes.*

A Diſſolving Poulteſs *or* Cataplaſm.

TAke green *Orris* roots, and white *Lilly* roots, of each one ounce; Marſhmallows, Pellitory, Pennyroyal, Origan, Calamint, Rue, of each a handful; Chamomil, Melilot, and Elder flowers, of each a pugil or half a handful; green Anniſeeds, common Fennil, and Cumminſeeds, of each half an ounce; boyl them to a maſh in Water, and Whitewine: then bruiſe them into an even ſmooth maſs, in a wooden or ſtone Mortar, adding to them Lupin and Bean flowers, of each one ounce and half; Oyl of Camomil, and of Orris, of each one ounce

ounce and half; mix them well in the Mortar, and heat them again; then apply half of this Poulteſs (more or leſs according to the extent of the part affected) being hot, and ſpread between two Linen Cloaths.

Another.

Take a quarter of a pound of Leven, mix it with as much common oyl as will bring it into a Poulteſs, and apply it warm.

A maturating Cataplaſm or ripening Poulteſs.

Take Marſhmallow and white Lilly roots, of each one ounce; Pellitory, Marſhmallow, and Mallow leaves, of each two handfuls; Fenugreek and Linſeeds, of each one ounce: boil them to a Maſh in water, and put to them Wheat flower three ounces, Oyl of Lilies three.

three ounces. Apply it as was directed before.

An Anodyne Cataplasm, or Poultess to ease pain.

Take of the Crums of White Bread one pound, boil it into a thick Pap in Milk, then adde to it two Yolks of Eggs, three ounces of thick common Oyl, and a little Saffron, and apply it warm, renewing it as oft as it cools.

CHAP. X.

Of Oyntments.

An Oyntment against a Scald or Burn.

TAke Rue leaves one handful, Housleek one handful & half, Hen-dung two ounces, unsalted fresh Butter a quarter of a pound, fry them together, and then press them

them through a Canvas cloth. Herewith (a little being melted in a Spoon) anoint the scalded or burned part once in three or four hours, applying thereon two or three fresh Plantane leaves.

An Oyntment against the Itch.

Take Hogs-grease four ounces, Therebinthin and Wax of each one ounce, Flower of Brimstone, or rather unmelted Brimstone pounded and sifted, one ounce; Tobacco stalks powdered and sifted half an ounce, White Lead two drams, common Oyl as much as will suffice to bring it into an Oyntment.

CHAP. XI.

Of Vesicatories or Blistering Plasters.

A Vesicatory Emplaster.

TAke half an ounce of Leven, *Cantharides* or *Spanish* Flies

Flies powdered, one dram; sharp Wine vinegar as much as will suffice to mix them into a Paste; which spread upon Linen or Leather, and applied will in few hours raise a large Blister.

Another.

Take of Rosin three drams and half, Wax one dram and half, *Cantharides* powdered three drams, Mustard-seed two scruples, common oyl as much as sufficeth. This will serve for three or four Blistering Plasters.

FINIS.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM